

# THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

VOLUME III.---NO. 39.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

## THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

Single copies of the Conserver may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

### The Presidency.

No sooner has the president elect taken his station, and while the oath of office is yet fresh upon his lips, the politicians are on the alert for the next candidate. And as time rolls on, and but a single year intervenes, the hue and cry of the whippers-in becomes more vehement.

The aspirants for this most honorable and responsible position, unlike angel's visits, which are said to be "few and far between," would form a very respectable regiment—in point of numbers, and their claims are urgently enunciated by friends and backers. The merits of this one and the demerits of the other never appeared so vividly before, while the Dear People are exhorted and beseeched to lend their aid and votes in furtherance of the great object in view. Just now the military men seem to have the inside, and a number of our prominent generals have been suggested as suitable persons to fill the place once occupied by the illustrious Washington. The New York Herald, after advocating the interests of some half dozen, more or less, has settled upon Gen. Grant, and gives him the benefit (?) of a number of articles daily until the general, in despair, writes to his friends in that city to try and hush it up. Then some of the democratic journals are trying to resurrect Little Mac from the hopeless pit of oblivion into which he has fallen, with about as much success as the "Second Napoleon" himself had in managing the Army of the Potomac. It undoubtedly demands talent to manage an army and to conduct a campaign, but perhaps not the same as required of a statesman. A man may be a good shoemaker, and execute his work in a very satisfactory manner both to himself and patrons, yet it does not follow that he would succeed equally as well as a physician, or that he would be justified in leaving his awl and lapstone for the more laborious and apparently more honorable position of a practitioner in the healing art. Nor should it be considered as a reward for meritorious conduct in the field. Something more fitting and suitable could be found than the chief magistracy of a republic, and avoiding a dangerous precedent, which might, in scheming and unprincipled hands, prove destructive to our liberties as a nation.

We are in the midst of a long and protracted struggle of three years' duration. An immense amount of blood and treasure have been sacrificed, until recently with seemingly little result. Our prospects now are much brighter, and the "confederacy" is on its last legs, financially and politically. A policy has been set forth by the government, and its plans laid for future guidance. Who so fitted to carry out these plans and execute these measures as the man who originated them? That man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "Honest Old Abe," as we still delight to call him. Though we might not agree in every particular with his ideas, and it would be strange if we did, yet we must admit, as a whole, his views are well grounded and mainly correct. And we are in favor of letting him continue the work he has begun. His has been the heat and burden of the day, and his should be the glorious repose, amid a great people's homage, after its prolonged toils are over.

Robert Bonner, esq., of the New York Ledger, pronounces the story that he returned "no income" to the U. S. Assessor a libel, destitute of any foundation in truth; says he has paid his regular income tax, and that it is larger than is paid by the publisher of any other weekly newspaper in the United States.

The creation of a special committee of the House of Representatives, with Mr. Spaulding as its chairman, "to consider the subject of a national bankrupt act," is regarded as a hopeful sign by the advocates of that measure.

Att'y Gen. Cole, now in Washington, has, on motion of Mr. Sherman, been admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

### The Atlantic Monthly for 1864.

We know of no better commendation for this excellent magazine than the following paragraphs from an excellent critic, which we here re-produce:

"The thirteenth volume of this able American periodical begins the January number. Steadily increasing in popularity, since its present publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, assumed its management, it has now a circulation greater than that ever reached by any American magazine of its class, and numbers among its regular contributors such names as—Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Bryant, Agassiz, Holmes, Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Whitier, and others scarcely less eminent. Its stereotyped volumes are a valuable repository of original papers on a very great variety of subjects, and its monthly issues have a genuine freshness and fitness to the hour. If it is a good test, as it certainly is, of the standing of magazines that it attracts and introduces new writers, the names of Higginson, Gail Hamilton, and of the lamented Winthrop, are evidence enough of what the Atlantic has thus accomplished. Nor can a better proof be given of the popular estimation in which it is held than the demand for a publication in separate volumes of many of the serial papers that first appeared in its pages, such as 'The Autocrat,' 'Elsie Venner,' 'Agassiz' Methods of Study in Natural History,' 'The Minister's Wooing,' 'Life in the Open Air,' 'Agnes of Sorrento,' 'Out-Door Papers,' Thoreau's 'Excursions,' Whitier's 'In War Time,' and others.

"As among the chief merits of the Atlantic, also, let us not forget that it has honestly held and freely declared its own opinions, on other than literary questions, and that while it has won for itself in literature a position which no other American magazine has reached, it has consistently spoken true words for Liberty and Progress. In the present crisis through which the country is passing, every intelligent American should know what influences such minds as those of the contributors to the Atlantic are exerting upon the progress of humanity."

Wilson's Series of School Readers. We are indebted to Prof. W. T. Hatch, local agent at Prescott, for a complete set of these valuable readers, comprising five and a primer, from the press of Harper Bros. We have given them, as yet, but a cursory examination, still we are convinced of their superior merits as a school book. The plan of the author was to incorporate instruction with amusement; hence we find short and comprehensive articles on botany, physiology, ichthyology, architecture, natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, history, physical geography, etc., interspersed with interesting miscellaneous reading and numerous poetical selections from the best authors; the whole composing a book of the highest order, an encyclopedia of convenient form, worthy of a place in every household. We know of none more desirable for family reading, outside of schools, than these, and we recommend parents to procure a set for their children. They are well finished, neatly bound, and embellished with an abundance of pictorial illustrations. For any information apply to the above, at Prescott, Wis.

### The 2d Regiment Re-Enlisting.

By a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Bishop, commanding this regiment, to Adj. Gen. Malmros, published in the St. Paul papers, it seems that eight companies of the 2d Minn. Regiment, now at Chattanooga, Tenn., have re-enlisted, and may be expected home on furloughs of thirty-five or forty days. If the muster-rolls are promptly forwarded, the men will be accredited to the several towns whence they originally came. These brave boys will receive a hearty welcome from friends at home.

New playing cards are spoken of, the pictures on which are to be taken from the forms and faces of men who have distinguished themselves in the war. Eminent contractors will sit for the knaves.

Rock Island is becoming quite an important post. There are at present over 5,000 rebel prisoners confined there, and the number is constantly increasing. They are guarded by two regiments of soldiers.

Elsewhere may be found the prospectus of the Milwaukee Sentinel, one of the oldest and best papers in Wisconsin. We commend it to those wishing a reliable paper from that city.

### Little Charlie.

Dear sister, we weep when the Angel of Death In his cold arms our sweet cherub enwines, And all our hopes in his pitiless breath Are blighted and gone, like the fruit of the vine. We weep—and 'tis well, for the parents' fond heart Would burst, as it bleeds, 'neath the piteous dart.

We weep—and we might with anguish bewail The home circle given, our loved ones laid low; If beyond life's short vision, time's sorrowing vale, No more should awake with his promising bow. But beyond this dark river, with its surging chill wave, Is a land of bright glory—Hope springs from the grave.

Yes, we are immortal, thy Charlie shall wake, Like the flowers in spring time that winter hath slain. When that more long predicted on the ages shall break, And the Savior shall come in his glory again. Shall awake, and with seraphs that shine round the throne, May he welcome thee, Mary, to his own happy home.

The earth may seem gloomy—one light passed away, That beamed on this pathway its radiance of love. One flower has been snatched from this life's sweet bouquet, And planted by God in his garden above.

Yes, brother and sister, thy Charlie has gone To sing with bright angels around the white throne. Then lay up your treasures, dear friends, in that home, Where Charlie has gone, and thence never come; For the soul is immortal—must ever endure, Must live while God lives, with the angels above, Or wait in its anguish lost of love.

Of resolve by that cherub that's garnered in heaven, By the loved ones that cluster around you here still, By your hopes of reunion, by the grace that is given, By your own hopes of glory where cherubim dwell. Resolve to live holy while life shall remain, And then 'mid the angels meet Charlie again.

S. W. PAUL.

Hastings, Dec. 27, 1863.

### Sen. Wade's Bill.

Senator Wade has introduced the following bill in congress to prevent the occurrence of such cases as Senator Hale's in future:

"No member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives of the United States shall, during his continuance in office, hereafter appear or act as counsel, attorney or agent, in an case or proceeding, civil, criminal, military or naval, or before any commission in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, or receive any compensation of any kind directly or indirectly for services of any description rendered by himself or another in relation to any such cause or proceeding; and no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during his continuance in office, receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly for any services rendered to another person either by himself or another in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or any matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, bureau, office for any civil, military, or naval commission, whatsoever; and any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than one dollar, and by imprisonment of not less than one year, and shall be forever incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government of the United States."

### A MAD WHALE.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury has the following in reference to an encounter with a mad whale.

Capt. Hagar, of the bark Tropic Bird, which arrived at this port on the 20th inst., says, while on the western ground, on the 1st of October, he lowered two boats for a lone whale. Each of these succeeded in putting an iron into the monster, but were soon after struck and stove in pieces by him, when one of the boatsteerers, Mr. Reed, of Dartmouth, was drowned. Noticing the situation of the boat's crews, the captain at once moved to their assistance with the bark, while the whale angrily attacked the latter, striking her under the quarter.

As he passed along the side of the vessel, Capt. Hagar threw a lance at him, which so infuriated the whale that he turned at once and again struck the bark under the bow, tearing off the copper, and causing her to tremble from stem to stern. Night soon came on, and the leviathan was seen no more.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin humorously apologizes for omitting to mention among the lists of failures that of Messrs. Bragg, Longstreet, & Co., who have been doing a heavy Tennessee business lately. The senior partner of the concern, has, we understand, not only been unable to meet his engagements, but has fled the country.

There are more gamblers in Washington at present than there have been at any time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Within fifteen minutes walk of Willard's there are not less than twenty first class establishments, where money is lost and won in thousands nightly—principally lost, so far as outsiders are concerned. So says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The prospectus of the St. Paul Press, the best newspaper in the state, may be found elsewhere. We commend it to our readers.

### The Dinner to Schuyler Colfax.

Samuel Wilkinson, esq., of the New York Times, presided at the "press dinner," given to Speaker Colfax, and made the opening speech from which we take the following extracts:

"Eighteen years ago, at one o'clock of a winter moon-lighted morning, while the horses of the stage-coach in which I was plowing the thick mud of Indiana, were being changed at the tavern in South Bend, I walked the foot-way of the principal street to shake off a great weariness. I saw a light through a window. A sign, 'The Register,' was legible above it, and I saw through the window a man in his shirt sleeves walking quickly about like one that worked about the man, and about his work, and about the late-noon of the hour for which it was protracted; and I wondered if he was in debt, and was struggling to get out, and if his wife was expecting him and had lighted a new candle for his coming, and if he was very tired. A coming guest interrupted this idle dreaming. When the waiter reached my side I joined him, and as we went I asked him questions, and naturally they were about the workman in his shirt sleeves. 'What sort of a man is he?' 'He is very good to the poor; he works hard; he is sociable with all people; he pays his debts; he doesn't drink whiskey; folks depend on him; all this part of Indiana believes in him.' From that day to this I have never taken up the South Bend Register without thinking of this colt, and envying the man who had justly entitled himself to it in the dawn of his manhood.

"That man when 25 years of age, and again when 29 years old, was sent by his neighbors to the national presidential conventions—when 27 years old he was sent by his neighbors as a wise political reformer to the constitutional convention of the state of Indiana—was sent by the same neighbors to congress in the year 1854, and kept there from that day to this. On the first Monday of this month of December the republicans of the House of Representatives unanimously elected him speaker of that body."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—It is perhaps, pretty generally understood in this city that I am engraving a fac-simile of the President's Emancipation Proclamation for popular distribution. I intend that it shall be done in the best style of the art, that I may make this interesting and historical national work a medium of profit and employment to those of our gallant soldiers who have been disabled in the service, and the widows of those who have laid down their lives in defending the national cause. The proclamation will be twenty-five by twenty-eight, with an appropriate border, and the price per single copy will be one dollar. I propose, however, to deliver it to the above named classes exclusively at the rate of fifty cents per copy—thus affording, as I believe, a convenient and certain means of present comfort and support, at the same time facilitate the rapid distribution among the people of the most important and popular document ever promulgated by the executive of this nation. The work will be ready for distribution about the 5th day of December next. Newspapers favoring this project are respectfully requested to give this notice an insertion. One copy of the proclamation will be forwarded to each office giving the same one insertion and forwarding a copy of the paper containing the notice. All persons of the description above named, desiring to avail themselves of this offer, will address S. Whitier, Chicago, Ill., P. O. box 5294.

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1863.

There is a wonderful Hindoo chess player at present in London. He plays three games blindfold, and wins. At the same time he plays a game of cards, and wins. During the game a bell is touched every one or two seconds and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind and throws little pebbles one by one against his back; these two he counts. And after the games are over, and all these are told, he recites in perfect rhyme, a poem, which he has composed during the sitting.

An universalist clergyman of Wisconsin, who has recently returned home from a term of service as chaplain to a regiment in the army of the Cumberland, spoke at a town meeting the other day, and in the course of his remarks touched on the atrocious barbarities of the rebels. "My friends," he said, "I have always preached to you against any such institution as hell, or future punishment, but my experience within the last few months has modified my opinion somewhat; I believe there is a hell provided for those wicked devils as a military necessity."

The Massachusetts tobacco crop for the year has proved a great success, both in quantity and quality. The farmers are coming to regard tobacco as one of the staple crops, and at present prices no other crop compares with it in profits.

Hitherto, water has been so scarce at Washington that the congressmen have had to stake their thirst with whiskey. But the Potomac furnishes the city with water now, and there will be enough for all.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. B. COOK.

Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Wool, and Cotton, Hops, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice. Jan. 1, 1864. 24-11

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandy and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 66, 68, 60, and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O. 28-11

ESTRAY.—TAKEN UP BY THE SUB-STRIDER, on or about Dec. 14th, 1863, one OX, all red with star in forehead, about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. H. D. COURTNEYMAN. Nindiger, Jan. 1, 1864. 28-31\*

1864. BOOKS. BOOKS. 1864

W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodions. Hastings, Jan. 1, 1864. 28-11

## AMERICAN COFFEE SEED.

Walker & Co.

Have procured the Central American Coffee Seed, which is well adapted to the North-Western states. It will cost but 3 to 5 cents per pound to raise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed. Every farmer should raise his own coffee.

Price.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 60 cents, seven papers \$1. Any person sending \$2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address Red Wing, Minn. M. T. RICH.

\*\*Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn. 39-21

## BANK OF THOMPSON BROS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1863.

S. U. 5-20'S.

The secretary of the treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at par, and until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned as general subscription agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the loan authorized is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by national banking associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the secretary of the treasury has ample and untiring resources in the duties on imports and internal revenues, and in the issue of the interest bearing legal tender treasury notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other loan or permanent loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of national banking associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seven-thirty" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent loan, the interest and principal payable in coin, thus yielding over nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The government requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars daily, a sum nearly the same as the interest that is required in the payment of the interest on the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the bonds may run for 20 years yet, the government has the right to pay them off in gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; or registered bonds of same denominations, and, in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of trust-moneys the registered bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by states, cities, towns, or counties, and the government tax on them is only one and a half per cent on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from mortgages, railroad stock and bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few delays in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the first day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and exertion is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOK, Subscription Agent. THOMPSON BROS., Sub Agents. St. Paul. 38-21

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. 15-1110 TOWN. Sept. 22, 1863.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.—Winter Arrangement. Mail going East closes at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the stages from below in the afternoon. Fairbault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M. closes at 9 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Wm. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

COUNTY BOARD.—The county commissioners meet in their rooms in county building to-day.

BIG THING.—That new fence around the public square. We notice that a portion of it has become completely tired out and lain down to rest.

PUB. DOCS.—We are indebted to Hon. J. DONNELLY for valuable public documents, for which he will please except our thanks.

WHEAT.—But little of this staple has come in the past few weeks, and prices are ranging rather low. It will probably be more lively the present month.

EPHAPHY.—Wednesday of this week being the festival of the Epiphany, there will be the usual services in St. Luke's Church at 10 o'clock in the morning.

ANDREWS has been busily employed for several weeks past in making holiday gifts to order, which he executed in superior style and to general satisfaction. Several of them were very valuable.

FOR 1864.—See new advertisement of STANLEY's, in another column. He still holds forth at the old stand with a better stock than ever. The Dakota Bookstore on Ramsey Street is getting to be quite an institution.

NEW GOODS.—NEWMAN is receiving large additions to his stock of dry goods by express, of the latest styles and newest fashions. Call in and examine his assortment. Store in Union Block, Second Street.

VALUABLE.—We are informed that Rev. C. S. Le Duc found a green lining in a pair of gloves hung on the Christmas tree, to the value of \$50. A very acceptable present, and one which was appreciated by the worthy pastor.

JEWELRY of the latest patterns at MACOMBER's, at reasonable prices, and warranted. Repairing and engraving done to order, on short notice, in approved style. On Second Street, nearly opposite Tremont House. Call and see.

CLOTHING.—It is said that Santa Claus, before leaving town on his late visit, stopped at PRATT's and purchased a new suit in place of his old one, which had become somewhat worn and soiled. He showed his good taste in that respect. Go thou and do likewise.

SICKNESS.—Owing to the changeable state of the weather, there has been an unparalleled amount of sickness this winter, principally scarlet and typhoid fevers. Many, especially children, are or have been dangerously ill. Our doctors, as a general thing, have been full of business.

STOR. THEFT.—There is an extraordinary amount of petty thieving going on in town—people's wood piles and clothes lines suffer, and numerous little things disappear as if by magic. Somebody will get into the calabash before spring if they are not extremely careful.

PERSONAL.—E. A. LITTLEFIELD, esq., of the Goodhue Republican, and several of his friends were in town last Saturday enjoying themselves finely in spite of the cold weather. Red Wing has just some of the best "boys" in the world, and we hope they will call around often and stay longer.

HYMENEAL.—By reference to our list under the head of married, it will be seen that the Baptists are not having all the fun, but other denominations are coming in for their share. We wish our young friends peace, plenty, prosperity, and lots of other things, without having long to Waite.

ENLISTED.—Among the volunteers from this city is "Capt." JOHN PITCHER, an old settler. Notwithstanding his age—having served in the war of 1812—and the fact of his two sons being in the Third Regiment he again takes up arms in support of his country. Good luck to him.

NOTICE.—The funeral sermon of JAMES HOTT, late of the 3d Regiment, who died of small pox in St. Louis, will be preached at the Methodist Church next Sunday morning at the usual hour. All are invited to pay the last token of respect to the remains of a brave soldier.

J. H. EDELLER, esq., an old resident, has charge of the telegraph office in this city.

NEW YEAR'S DAY passed off very quietly, it being too cold for comfort or enjoyment. The mercury ran down as far as it could, or it would have been much colder. 20° and 40° below zero has been the programme for a few days back. "The oldest inhabitant" was observed rubbing his ears and fingers, and complaining bitterly of the unusual congeniality of the atmosphere.

TOWN BOUNTIES.—In order to increase the number of voluntary enlistments and thereby fill the quotas, several towns in this county are offering bounties, independent of and in addition to the government bounty. Empire City offers \$100, Marshall \$125, and Lakeville \$200 to recruits. Other towns perhaps have done the same, of which we have not been informed.

A CARD.—The undersigned would hereby thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a letter at the hands of Mr. O. J. JORDAN containing the handsome sum of \$30 as a "New Year's present." To the several donors, I make my politest bow, wishing them a pleasant New Year and a long and happy life. T. M. GOSARD.

Hastings, Jan. 1st, 1864.

OUR CAVALRY COMPANY.—The company which went from here into the 2d cavalry has been organized, and ranks as F in the regiment. The officers elect, so far as we have learned, are as follows:

Captain—T. M. SMITH.  
1st Lieut.—E. PARLIAMAN.  
2d Lieut.—ISAAC N. VAN DOREN.  
1st Sergeant—A. H. TRUX.  
It numbers eighty-one men.

FREE LECTURES.—Prof. C. S. POWERS, recently from New England, who has appeared with great success in a number of our Western towns, will give a series of free lectures on Sarcognomy, at Tremont Hall, commencing this Tuesday night. From the very favorable notices of the Press we judge that they will prove most interesting and entertaining. All are invited to attend. There will be no contributions taken up.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The first January—number of a new serial with the above title is on our table. It is a monthly magazine of literature and fashion, and, as its name imports, is designed particularly for ladies. The publishers offer, as a particular inducement to subscribers, to give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, retailed for \$40, to any person sending thirty subscriptions and \$50. A fine opportunity for one of small means to procure a household necessity. Terms, 1 copy \$2, two copies \$3, four copies \$6, eight copies \$12, and one to get up of club, \$12, one copy each of the Lady's Friend and the Saturday Evening Post \$3. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—We notice that Messrs. DEACON & PETERSON, proprietors of this paper, "the oldest and best of the weeklies," have issued their prospectus for 1864—which paper is in its forty-third year; they announce that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as a first class literary paper. The excellent and popular writers of the Post, during the past year, will continue to contribute the ensuing, and in January will be commenced a new novel by Mrs. Wood, called "Oswald Gray." In addition to the stories written expressly for the Post, the editor lays before his readers the best stories from English periodicals, with selections of news, receipts, agricultural matters, markets, etc. Terms—cash in advance—\$2 per annum; two copies, \$3; eight copies, \$12, with an extra copy for the getter up of the club. One copy of the Post and one of the Lady's Friend—a new monthly magazine—\$3. Address, DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst. by Rev. T. M. Gosard, Mr. EDWARD R. WAITE and Miss BELLE J. PATON, both of Hastings.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. T. M. Gosard, Mr. GEO. A. TORRANCE, of Hastings, and Miss BELLE A. LEONARD, of Cottage Grove, Minn.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. T. M. Gosard, Mr. ARGETSINGER and Miss SARAH L. KNAPP, both of Raveau, Minn.

## THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings,  
Exchange Block, Second Street.WAY-IDE GLEANINGS,  
From Here, There, and  
Elsewhere.

—We clip from the New York Tribune the following sensible hints to recruits, and worthy their serious consideration:

"A good soldier needs health, discipline, courage, and a high moral tone. His food should be well prepared and eaten at regular intervals. A sudden change of diet should be avoided if possible. Liquors should not be used as a beverage. Tea is better than coffee; pure water filtered or boiled is the best drink. Sponges the body two or three times a week with soap and water. Bathe the feet before and after a march in salt water; it will prevent soreness and swelling. Avoid as much as possible getting chilled and wet. Never sit on the damp ground. Keep your clothes whole, clean and dry, particularly your socks, and wear the flannel army-belt. Put in your knapsack a few good loaves, extra army-belt, extra shirt and socks, a towel, sponge, five comb, tooth and clothes brushes, camp knife, sewing materials, stationery, stamps, and a small box of medicines. A larger number of men die of sickness caused by ignorance or carelessness, than are killed upon the field of battle. Always keep cheerful and hope for the best, whether sick or well, and whether crowned with present success or not. Be apt and painstaking at every drill. Keep by you and study carefully some manual of tactics. Make it a point to love your profession, particularly the daily drill, to enthusiasm. Discharge every duty with your utmost ability for promptness and skill. You are good for nothing without courage. Men, or rather an apology for men, who run or huddle together like sheep, are almost sure to get killed. Look the enemy boldly in the face. Do not die before you are killed, through fear of death. The bullet may not be run that is to hit you. If you live to return, you will be honored; if you fall, 'tis noble to die for one's country. Avoid the vices of the camp as you would a pestilence, especially drinking, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and card-playing. Never take what is not your own, even from the enemy. Do not squander your money, but send it home regularly for the benefit of yourself or friends. Have not little in your pockets, particularly on the field of battle. Obey your officers, be kind to your fellow soldiers, and humane to all. Be a hero, a courteous christian soldier. Put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

—The following extract from the *La Crosse Democrat* shows how Brick Pomeroy and some other people spend Sunday night:

"To-day is Saturday—to-morrow will be Sunday—after that comes Sunday night! Good! good! This is what the girls say when counting time to see when their 'fellows' are to visit them and help build air castles—never to be occupied. To-morrow will be Sunday, after to-morrow is dead and laid out in its black shroud, with the stars to guard and watch, Sunday night will come. Fix up the parlor—kindle the fire there early so it will be warm, fill the kerosene lamp to the brim, see that the blinds or curtains are a fit, place the chairs at regular intervals, about the room like pikes, smooth the silken hair over the brow, and wait! A step! Ah! my little girl—you know whose step. The heart trembles like a little bird—the eye wanders from object to object, and then to your own dear self. A rap on the door—a timid little rap. And you pretend not to hear it, though it's a word made with a feather you would have heard. Another rap—ah! ly hard knocking you distinguished the sound. Singular! And how surprised you are to be sure! Never dreamed of his coming! Take care little one. Eyes talk louder than do lips. The parlor looks cheery. Two of the pikes are called in from the sides of the room. Of course your guest must be entertained. Time flies—the clock in the other room ticks away the moments—its hands slowly crawl up as it to see over the door—the fire burns and crackles in its prison—the old folks file off to bed to wonder what you are talking about, and to think of their sparkling days—the clock ticks its take care, take care! take care! now loud, then low; but your lips will meet and linger on the brink of love's fountain. The times are hard. The lamp wastes oil. What a pretext for economy! It is turned down. Of course you cannot see as plain till the chairs come closer together. Hark! the faithful old clock, with its hands over its face so as not to see, says 'take care!' but the hands

will wander, the lips will meet, the eyes will go down into each other's mystic depths, lit by the purest of diamonds; and you wish that time did not fly so fast. The wood box is empty! the solid glass has drank down the oil most wonderfully; the wick looks as if drenched in poverty—the murky worn peeps in through the crevices—with rumpled hair and mussed bosom to your shirt, you wonder where the hours have fled. Listen! the old clock says louder than ever, 'take care,' 'take care,' but again do you sip nectar from the ruby oval cup—your hands and eyes speak what the lips have not time to, and out on the old ocean of time, gone is Sunday night!"

—Our readers will recollect a short time ago we published a characteristic essay by Josh Billings on the white pig. Here is its companion, on the mule:

"The mule is half horse and half jackass, and then comes a full stop, water discovering her mistake. The weight more according to their left than any other creature except a crow-bar. The knut hear any quicker nor any further than the horse, yet their ears are long enough for snow shoes. You can trust them with any one whose life ain't worth more than the mule's. The only way to keep them into a pasture is to turn them into the med-low jinein, and let them jump out. The mule is ready for use just as soon as the wile to abuse. The knut got any more friends than a Chatham Street Ju, and will live on huckleberry bush, with an occasional chace at kanada thistles. The mule is modern invention; I do not think the Bible deludes to them at all. They sell for more than any other domestic animal. You knut tell their age by looking into their mouths any more than you knut a Mexican cannon's. The mule never had no disease that a good knut won't heel. If the ever die the must knut rite to live again, for I never herd any one say 'ded mule.' The mule is like sun men, very korrupt at hart; I've known them to be good for six months jst to git a chauce to keek sunbody. I never owned one nor never mean to unless there is a United States law passed requiring it. The only reason why the mule is in the United States is that they are ashamed of themselves. I've seen elikated mules in a eirkus—tha kowl kick and bite tremejnus. I woud not sn what I am forced to say agin the mule if his birth was an outrage and he ain't to blame for it. Enny man who is willing to drive a mule ought to be exempt ty law from running for the legislature. Tha are the strongest kreeter on arth and heaviest according to their size; I herd tell of one who tell oph or a tow path and sunk as soon as he tuched bottom, but he kept rite on towing the boat to the next staxton, breathing through his ears, which was out of water about two feet six inches; I didn't see this, but an auctioneer told me ov it, and I never knew an auctioneer to lie, unless he kowl make sunthing out of it."

—From a Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* we extract the following truthful pen-and-ink portrait of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, late ed tress of the *St. Cloud Democrat*, and now residing in the former city:

"There, in the ladies' gallery, is a woman who will not flinch under any pencil—or anybody's. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of Minnesota, one of the sharpest politicians among American women, I think, and, for all that, a good house-keeper I know, for I have eaten her biscuits. She has a very large head, high over forehead and self-esteem, wide at combatives, massive in the intellectual moral regions, and a forehead as a marble block—casualty jutting out in the most defiant manner. Added to this a face full of self-assertion, a controversial mouth, which plainly says, 'No compromise'—an inquisitive nose, sharp almost to fore-nose, and eyes four times as sharp as her nose. Fifteen years ago she was editor of the *Pittsburg Saturday Visitor*, and the most widely-read and popular female writer in this country. Her recent misadventures articles show the same warm-heartedness and genial style, but pary warfare has wearied and worried her, on political topics, the ink flows acid from her pen. As an opponent she is disagreeably witty, and in debate as unrelenting as Parson Brownlow."

She leads off the applause in the ladies' gallery to day, and when the mild copperhead clerk utters his mild reproach, she looks as if she would delight in twinking his nose. In religion she maintains the doctrines of the old Scotch Covenanters, and as she makes a zealous champion, I am certain she would make an admirable martyr—for she would risk the stake any time for the privilege of the last word. She is positive, progressive, and aggressive, and usually on "the other side." Her decision, courage and self-reliance, the availability of her knowledge, and the power of her personal magnetism, endow her with the qualities of a leader; and if she, with five hundred other American women, should be wrecked some fine morning, on any desolate island in the Pacific, Mrs. Swisshelm would be elected queen in fifteen minutes, and have a provisional government organized before dinner."

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**Masonics.**  
VERMILLION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. M. M. Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner second and Vermillion Streets. C. W. NASH, H. C. P. CHARLES KENNEDY, Secretary.

**DARWIN LODGE, No. 2, A. F. A. M. and A. M. Stated meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at their hall, corner second and Vermillion Streets. C. W. NASH, H. C. P. C. F. FULLER, Secretary.**

**M. MORAN LODGE, No. 33, A. F. A. M. and A. M. Stated meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at the hall, on 2d Street, between Ramsey and Shibley. E. P. BARNUM, W. C. M. H. C. JAMES, Secretary.**

**I. O. O. F.**  
VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner second and Vermillion Streets. G. H. H. LANGE, W. C. GEORGE LINDLEY, Recording Secretary.

**THE BANK OF HASTINGS.**  
FOLLETT & BENNETT, Bankers, Dealers in domestic and Foreign Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc. Special attention given to collections. Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863.

**THORNE'S BANK.**  
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in domestic and Foreign Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc. Special attention given to collections. Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863.

**Attorneys.**  
ELI ROBINSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-1f

**NASH & HUDDLESTON,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Corner of Shibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

**H. S. JENNINGS,** Attorney-at-Law, Office over A. M. Pett's drug store, Hastings, Minn. 12-1f

**A. M. & O. T. HAYES,** Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

**SMITH & MONTGOMERY,** Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new stone block. 41-1f

**JNO. R. CLAGGETT** F. N. CHESNEY  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions for soldiers of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and military and naval pensions for relatives of deceased soldiers. Hastings, Dec. 1, 1862. 24-1f

**Physicians.**  
OTTO STANNIS, Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Office on Second street, opposite Union, North & Co's, Hastings. 12-1f

**H. O. MOWERS,** Surgeon, Dr. Hastings, Office on North side Second street, between Ramsey and Shibley, over Thorne & Arnold's store.

**DR. J. E. FINCH,** Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Shibley Streets, near Nash & Huddleston's law office. Hastings, June 20, 1863. 12-1f

**C. C. ROBINSON,** Z. N. NICHOLS, Homoeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls, Office over City Bag Store. 40-1f

**Printing.**  
IRVING TODD, Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of books and circulars printed neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts and letter on hand, and will always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

**Miscellaneous.**  
CHARLES B. LOWELL, General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co. Surveyor of Dakota County.

**MRS. MARY TORRANCE,** Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

**GEORGE KENNEDY,** Fashionable Hair and Hair Dresser, will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Ladies' hair cut and curled to order. Shop on second street, opposite Thorne & Norrish's. Hastings, May 11, 1863. 6-1f

**WM. SMITH,** Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Third streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

**C. HALDEN,** Painters and Paper Hangers, Shop, corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, Hastings, Minn. Carriage painting done with neatness and dispatch.

**CHARLES SCHROTH,** Butcher and Dealer, all kinds of Meat. He would inform his old customers and all others, that he continues to keep the best and freshest meat, at all times, at his stand, one door below Edison's. His customers will be sure to find everything all right.

**GROFF & BAILEY,** Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank) St. Paul, Minn. City and country property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, running houses and business property.

**JULIUS HOUZET** Offers the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in town, which he will sell at lower prices than any other house. He is putting done all kinds of repairs, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call on before purchasing elsewhere. Hastings, May 11, 1863. 6-1f

**J. B. VANDERWERKER,** Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Carriage and Farm Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nails, Horse Collars and extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am the only harness and saddle maker in this country. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

**AUCTIONEERS.**  
COOK & BECKER, Auction and Commission Merchants, Second Street, - - Lowell's old stand. Cash paid for second hand goods. Money advanced on consignments. Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863. 27-1f

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION.**—We are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money. Pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Nations to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel. St. Paul, Minn. 20-1f

**H. E. BAKER & Co.,** Auction and Commission Merchants

## DRY GOODS &amp; GROCERIES.

**GOOD NEWS TO THE INHABITANTS** of Dakota and surrounding counties.

**New Store in Hastings**  
(Opposite the Tremont House.)  
"This is the store ye long have sought, And mourned because ye found it not."

**JOHN H. MUES.**  
Is now open his large stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
consisting in part as follows:

*Dry Goods,*  
*Clothing,*  
*Boots and Shoes,*  
*Groceries,*  
*Crockery,*  
*Yankee Notions, Etc., Etc.,*

All of which will be sold cheap for cash, as all the goods have been bought before the late advance, and I am willing to sell my articles for a very small profit. I would invite all to examine goods and prices. Remember

**MUES' Cheap Cash Store.**  
Hastings, Sept. 29, 1863. 25-1f

**THE NEW STORE.**

**DRAPER & BALLARD,**  
HASTINGS, MINN.,  
Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

**GROCERIES,**  
**PROVISIONS,**  
**NAILS, GLASS,**  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**FARMING TOOLS, &c.,**

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour  
The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.

**DRAPER & BALLARD.**  
May 1, 1863 3-1f

1863. SPRING. 1863.

**THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

**FANCY DRESS GOODS,**  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
**HATS AND CAPS**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**GROCERIES, ETC.,**  
**CROCKERY**

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

**THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.**  
May 7th, 1863. 4-1f

**CLOTHING.**

**J. W. PRATT & CO.,**  
Dealers in  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,  
Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**  
Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine. The gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and most useful and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidery, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
458 Broadway, New York.  
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.  
Milwaukee Office, No. 17 Newhall House.  
J. N. Bill Agent in Hastings. 20-1f

**FINKLE & LYON'S**  
**Sewing Machines.**

These Machines make the lock stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk than the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do. Will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcellines without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

**FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,**  
17-ly No. 638 Broadway, New York.

**RAILROADS.**  
**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD**

The old reliable and

**DIRECT ROUTE.**

via Dupleith. Express passenger trains leave Dupleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

**EAST AND SOUTH.**

No change of cars between Dupleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

**St. Louis and Cairo,**

and passengers will arrive at these points from Chicago in twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi. Gen. Supt. Chicago.

**J. S. TILDIST,**  
Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Central Railroad.

**SAMUEL ROBERTS, JR., Agent,**  
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets, Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

**MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY, WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,**  
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequaled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and heaters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dupleith. Fare as low as by any other route. **VAN ARDEN & LANDLEY,** Agents, on Levee. 2-1f

## GROCERIES, ETC.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

**D. E. EYRE,**  
(Successor to Eyre & Holmes.)  
DEALER IN

**DRY GOODS,**  
**Groceries and**  
**Provisions**

**Wooden and Willow Ware,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**Tobacco and Cigars.**

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Hastings, Nov. 8, 1863. D. E. EYRE. 50-1f

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

**MARK WILLSON,**  
Dealer in

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CLOTHING,**  
**CROCKERY,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**HATS,**  
**CAPS, and**  
**FURS,**

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

**EXCHANGE BLOCK.**  
Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m\*

**W. D. FRENCH,**  
**Wholesale & Retail**  
**GROCER,**

Union Block, - - Hastings, Minn.

Having removed to the large new store two doors west of his old stand, will keep constantly on hand a

**LARGE STOCK,**  
Which will be offered at

**Wholesale or Retail,**  
AT THE  
**Lowest Market Prices for Cash.**

Merchants, Farmers, and other purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

**W. D. FRENCH,**  
Sept. 15, 1863. 23-1f

**A WANT IN HASTINGS SUPPLIED.**

An exclusive BOOT and SHOE STORE, opposite Tremont House, has just been opened by

**J. SKELTON,**  
with an immense stock, comprising a large assortment of

**LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
MISS'S do do  
BOY'S do do  
MEN'S do do

**FARMER'S PRAIRIE BOOTS.**  
Men, Women, and Miss's

**RUBBERS,**  
Buffalo and other Overshoes,  
Etc., Etc.

All good **CUSTOM-MADE** and cheap for cash.

**ALSO AT WHOLESALE.**  
Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-1f

## PUBLICATIONS.

**THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.**  
The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that the magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evinced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and a political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.

2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, *Among the Pines*, has within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its contributors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all the boldness, vigor, and ability which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss, fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no mere flattering promise of a prospectus to say that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, in proof of which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

**TERMS TO CLUBS.**

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| Two copies for one year,    | \$ 5 00 |
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| Eleven copies for one year, | 20 00   |
| Twenty copies for one year, | 36 00   |

Paid in advance. Postage 30 cents a year, to be paid by the subscriber. Single copies \$3 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the publisher. 12-1f

JOHN F. THOMAS, 50 Greene St. N. Y.  
Publisher for the Proprietors.

**ONLY \$1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4.**

**Arthur's Home Magazine,**

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novels, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, a child's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best magazine published in the country; and this is the strongest evidence that many everywhere give to it. The knowledge of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavor to give each month a rich and varied literary treat to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their grand, historic, and ever full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no other domestic or foreign country, young and old, of the editors we need not speak; their names and their words are all to the country. In their hands, to be sure, no failure to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled *Out in the World*.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1. A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving *Shakespeare and his Contemporaries*. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture *Mary's Dream*. 3. A similar copy of Herring's *Glimpse of an English Homestead*.

**TERMS.**—\$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies \$3. Three for \$4. Four for \$5. Right and one to enter up of club for \$10. One of the premium plates is sent to every subscriber up of club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

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BATCHELDER'S,  
HASTINGS.FRESH STOCK  
OF  
ALL KINDS.

[N. B. We have spent some months in the Eastern markets, taking great pains to secure the best qualities and styles. And having bought two large stocks (for Faribault and Hastings) before the late advance, have secured them at the lowest prices. We have also procured contracts for freight at about half the usual rates. These advantages enable us to offer our new goods at about Eastern prices.]

Men's double-soled Boots, \$3 00  
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, 1 25  
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We sell only for Ready Pay.  
Each article is plainly marked in figures its lowest and only price.  
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We have secured the services of attentive clerks, who will always deem it a pleasure to display their goods whether customers purchase or not.

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North & Carl's Old Stand, Hastings.

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Sheetings, Shirts, Dressing, Skirts, Cottonades, Ticks, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Dressings, Broadcloths, Chongings, Flannels, Linseys, Prints, Delaines, Broche Velours, Alpaccas, Merinos, Thinlets, Plaids, Silks, Worsteds, Linens, Woollens, Trimmings, Notions, Hoods, Nubias, Sonnets, Shavels, Skirts, Yarns, Hose, Gloves, Blankets, Table Covers, Diaper, Velvets, Crash, Fancy Articles, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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ALL SORTS OF PAINTS,  
ALL SORTS OF VESTS,  
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BATCHELDER'S.

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Ladies', Misses', and Children's, Woollen, Cotton, and Fine Lined, Worsteds, Cashmere, Merino, Colored and White, at  
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Gent's home-made WOOL SOCKS, Gent's worsted, cotton, and cashmere half hose, at  
BATCHELDER'S.

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New stock at  
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Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Cordage, Tools, Nails and Glass, Powder and Shot, House Trimmings, Shovels and Hoes, Spades and Forks, Chains and Traps Axes, Batts and Screws, Etc., Etc., at  
BATCHELDER'S.

## GROCERIES.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Salt, Syrup, Spices, Fruits, Fish, Soap, Candles, Oil, Soda, Saleratus, Tobacco, Starch, Wooden Ware, etc., cheap for Cash, at  
BATCHELDER'S.

Hastings, Oct. 6, 1863.

## THE CONSERVER.

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Seventy-eight squares 1 week, 78 00

Seventy-nine squares 1 week, 79 00

Eighty squares 1 week, 80 00

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Eighty-four squares 1 week, 84 00

Eighty-five squares 1 week, 85 00

Eighty-six squares 1 week, 86 00

Eighty-seven squares 1 week, 87 00

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Eighty-nine squares 1 week, 89 00

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Ninety-one squares 1 week, 91 00

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On hand a large stock of

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Also a large stock of

Kerosene Goods,

Lamps, Chimneys, Oil, Etc., of the best

quality, and at low prices. A prime lot of

CIGARS.

Bought cheap and will be sold the same.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than blowing.

October 27, 1863. 29-4f

## HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy

Cheapest and get Good

Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to

Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths

cheap, go to Thomas'.

## HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery,

go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go

straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap

and good, go to Thomas'.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best

quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good

go to Thomas'.

## HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the

best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go

to the cheap hardware store of John

Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, bolts and

screws, or any kind of house trimmings,

Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps,

smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs,

angus, hand bits, hand bells, cow bells, or any

article kept in a hardware store, go to

Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best

quality.

## HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make

money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-4f

## HARDWARE.

M. MCHUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

STOVES, ETC.

Corner of Second and Vermilion Streets,

Hastings, Minnesota.

has on hand and is constantly receiving a

general assortment and a full supply of

Iron, Nails, Tinware, Glass, Putty,

Sash, And

Also the best stock of

## CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market.

These goods have been bought expressly

for this trade, and will be sold on the most

reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand,

the celebrated

## STEWART COOKING STOVE.

known to be the best cooking stove man-

ufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-4f

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HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC

HASTINGS, MINN.

TIN,

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ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER

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ALL KINDS OF

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Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,

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Circulars,

Posters,

Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly at-

tended to.

IRVING TODD.

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H. BUTTUFF,

FURNITURE

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,

DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,

CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,

PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,

FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES

COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extension,

Dining and Office Tables, Rocking

Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus,

Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking

glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen,

and manufacture to order, with neatness

and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-4f

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be supplied at

Herzog &amp; Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,

Blinds, Chairs,

Cabinet Ware,

Planing, Matching,



# THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.—NO. 40.

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

### The Legislature.

The sixth session of the Minnesota legislature commenced on Tuesday, 5th inst. The following organization was effected:

#### SENATE.

President—C. D. Sherwood.  
Secretary—E. B. Ames.  
Assistant Secretary—G. P. Wilson.  
Enr. Clerk—A. Strecker.  
Eng. Clerk—J. H. Brand.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi Nutting.  
Fireman—C. L. Wood.  
Printer—Fred. Driscoll.  
Chaplain—F. A. Noble.  
Messengers—Luko L. Miller and Willie A. Warner.

#### HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson.  
Chief Clerk—Andrew C. Dunn.  
Engraving Clerk—Solomon Snow.  
Enrolling Clerk—Christian Exel.  
Chaplain—Rev. A. D. Williams.  
Incidental Printer—Frederick Driscoll.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—L. H. McDonald.  
Fireman—Wm. Mortimer.  
Messengers—S. C. Robbins, and Erskine Hawley.

Illness in the family of Gov. Swift occasioned considerable delay in the transmission of his annual message, and it has not yet reached us. We presume Gov. Miller will be inaugurated to-day.

Important Libel Suit—P. Van Auken vs. the St. Paul Press.

Our worthy citizen P. Van Auken has retained two of our leading law firms, who are preparing the papers in the above case, the complaint being that the said paper has at different times published a statement that the said P. Van Auken was a copperhead member of the Minnesota Legislature, which slander he cannot quietly submit to. If it had called him a robber, murderer, thief, scoundrel, etc., it would not have hurt him among his friends, but to publish this in a respectable and widely circulated journal as the *Press*, where his Eastern friends and acquaintances see him recorded as a traitor to his country and his God, is more than human nature can bear. We think the *Press* should apologize for so doing, which probably would be satisfactory to himself and his friends. It is a very serious charge to make against any loyal man, especially against our neighbor Mr. Van Auken, who is above suspicion of being guilty of so heinous a crime as copperheadism.

### Educational.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a number of extracts from state exchanges, relative to our educational interests. They are indicative of an awakening of feeling as regards this matter, very gratifying to the friends of the cause, both at home and abroad. The people are becoming alive to the fact that we need a better common school system, and must have it to keep pace with the growth of other surroundings. Hence it is manifested in the most natural way—through the local press. It behooves the legislature in its present session to heed these signs of the times, and to give the subject a more favorable hearing than in years gone by. Their action is most anxiously looked for, and we trust that it will prove as timely as desired.

The editor of the *Hastings Conserver* says he does not want to send his paper to dead men. Then his subscribers will never receive the *Conserver* hereafter, as its editor sends to know that paper will not stand a trip through H—!—*La Crosse Democrat*.

Very true, Brick. We could not expect any support in a locality where so many of the patrons of the *Democrat* are or soon will be. The idea would be preposterous.

The Minnesota *Democrat*, of St. Paul, pegged out last week, and disappeared entirely from earthly view. Probably the cold weather, and the failure to appreciate it on the part of the public, hastened the end. We have a few more of the same sort in the state that could be spared as well as not.

### A Half-Hour with the Professor.

Last Saturday morning, having a little leisure, we concluded to pay a visit to the rooms of Prof. Powers, who has been lecturing several evenings in our town on phrenology and kindred subjects. We found the Professor in, and a number of victims awaiting their turn. He was experimenting with one of our business men, and, judging from the character he gave him—that he wouldn't take things that were beyond his reach, and would tell as much of the truth as was necessary to secure his own ends—a very successful one. Then came an infant nine months old, which occupied his attention ten or fifteen minutes. We could have told all about it, and more too, in half the time; a very active, sprightly child, looking very much as all other babies do at that age. Then a young man, modest and unassuming, who received his fate most resignedly. The Professor, turning to us, blandly enquired if we wished our head examined? Didn't care if we did. It hadn't been since our good old mother used to explore it with a fine tooth comb, when a school boy. So we sat down. He first measured our head with a tape. Set it down as a shoemaker does when measuring a person's foot. Felt our pulse; passed his hand several times over our head; found a remarkable bump on the back of it which he marked 7 plus; (didn't tell him it was caused by a stone from a class-mate when a boy) twined our nose; felt of our ribs, asked if we were sound on the goose; squinted and peered and blinked at us until we felt like a delinquent owing for three years and a half's subscription. All this time busily setting down the total of what he found in our cranium. At last he footed it up, and we give it verbatim:

Amiability, 1.  
Agreeableness, 1 minus.  
Benevolence, 2.  
Big-head, 3 plus.  
Beauty, 6.  
Cautiousness, 3.  
Conscientiousness, 1 minus.  
Constructiveness, 3.  
Docility, 6.  
Destructiveness, 2.  
Ecstacy, 7.  
Elevation, 7.  
Energy, 2.  
Firmness, 7.  
Gallantry, 7.  
Gentility, 1.  
Humorosity, 1.  
Initiation, 6.  
Morosness, 5.  
Notionality, 6.  
Opportuneness, 6.  
Positiveness, 6.  
Quackery, 6.  
Ridiculousness, 6.  
Sensitiveness, 2.  
Truthfulness, 1.  
Vanity, 7.

Total, 111.  
Whew! Who'd 'a' thought we carried so much every day under our hat! All this contained inside our head! (He didn't say anything about the outside.) So we donned our tile, bade the Professor a respectful good morning, and left—a wiser if not a better man.

The *La Crosse Journal* has been merged into the *Democrat*, one of the ablest and spiciest in the state. As a racy and pungent writer, Brick Pomeroy has few equals in the West, and spares no pains or expense to make his paper interesting and readable. It is consequently well patronized. We wish it most heartily success, save in politics.

The quotas not having arrived from Washington at the appointed time, the draft in this state was necessarily postponed. An opportunity is still offered to towns to make up their complement of men by voluntary enlistments. It is not announced when the drawing will take place, but probably soon.

Lute A. Taylor, of the Prescott *Journal*, has been appointed assessor for his congressional district, in place of Hon. J. B. Gray, deceased. Wisconsin is the state for editors, and we are glad to see our old friend obtaining his share of the spoils.

The simplest rule for determining the length of the days and nights in any part of the year is to double the time of the sun's rising, which will give the length of the night, and double that of its setting for the length of the day.

Of the whole number of men held to service under the first draft, about one-seventh served in person, two-sevenths served by substitute, and four-sevenths paid the commutation money.

Gen. Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his 81st year.

### From the Second Cavalry.

Editor *Conserver*:  
Not being on duty to-day, and believing that a word or two from Capt. Smith's company would be acceptable to the readers of your neat little sheet, I take pleasure in thus writing to you concerning the affairs of the company and the surroundings.

We—that is, the boys from Hastings—arrived here all safe on the evening of the 29th ult., and made a hearty supper on hard tack, boiled beef, and coffee made of ground peas.

We elected our commissioned officers on the 30th ult. The non-commissioned officers, by vote of the company, were appointed by the captain.

The following are the names of the members of Company F, 2d Cavalry, Minn. Vols., as they stand on the muster-roll:

THOMAS M. SMITH, captain.  
Edwin Parlin, 1st lieutenant.  
Isaac N. Van Doren, 2d lieutenant.  
Albert H. Trux, orderly sergeant.  
Edward D. Barker, q. m.  
R. W. Montgomery, com.  
Alexander Merrill, 1st duty.  
John S. Ireland, 2d "  
Henry Van Inwagen, 3d "  
Samuel White, 4th "  
William S. Porter, 5th "  
William O. White, 1st corporal.  
M. L. Buevel, 2d "  
M. L. Odell, 3d "  
George F. Slocum, 4th "  
James Lloyd, 5th "  
Seth Harris, 6th "  
Isaac Hycraft, 7th "  
James W. Wallace, 8th "  
Joel Haycraft, farrier.  
Andy F. Jackson, blacksmith.  
Charles Porter, saddler.  
William R. Mather, wagoner.

Privates.  
Soloman Buttin, Eureka.  
Edward Brockman, Hastings.  
Anton Brunell, Cottage Grove.  
Thomas G. Brown, Hastings.  
David Burton, Eureka.  
Anthony Bush, Hastings.  
John H. Cowie, Green Vale.  
Fred J. Colby, Hastings.  
William Coburn, Eureka.  
Isaac Coburn, "  
Thomas Connolly, Hastings.  
William A. Conner, "  
Ole Christensen, Warsaw.  
Walter Clift, Hampton.  
A. L. Caskey, Eureka.  
E. V. R. Dilly, "  
William Durry, "  
Charles S. Emmons, Lakeville.  
Charles E. Foster, Hastings.  
Thomas Fahay, Marston.  
Benson Griswold, Eureka.  
William J. Graf, Hastings.  
Charles Gates, "  
Jerome Hanna, Nininger.  
Calvin Hayscraft, Hastings.  
William Holson, Hastings.  
Jahiel Hoople, "  
Henry Hetherington, "  
Adelbert Ives, Lebanon.  
Isaac F. Jenkins, Hastings.  
Willster Jenison, "  
James W. Jolly, Eureka.  
Donnas F. Kott, Hastings.  
George Kennedy, "  
Leonard M. Knapp, Nininger.  
Augustus Latta, Hastings.  
John M. Livingston, Eureka.  
David J. Lumsden, "  
John McDonald, Hastings.  
John McVitt, "  
George Panchott, Marston.  
Edmund Phillips, Lakeville.  
John Piche, Hastings.  
Johnson Paul, Eureka.  
Oliver P. Reynolds, Hastings.  
George A. Record, Lakeville.  
John H. Reider, Hastings.  
Isaac Rhoad, Eureka.  
Howard Shadinger, Eureka.  
Clymer Shadinger, "  
Adnah Shadinger, "  
Adolphus C. Speck, "  
Anthony Singes, Hastings.  
Joseph Allen Searls, Eureka.  
James Scott, Lebanon.  
Thomas N. Schofield, Eureka.  
Thomas C. Smith, Hastings.  
Samuel A. Thompson, Hastings.  
James S. Welch, "  
B. F. Whitney, "

You will observe, on looking over the above list, that there are forty-three men from Hastings.

This company is said to be by all odds the best company in the regiment. It is composed of men, not the rag end of creation, but men who all their lives have been noted and respected for their manly conduct and moral characters. They have been and are the main stay of society and the government. Long used to the hard knocks of the world, they are calculated to make hardy and trusty soldiers. The boys are all well and enjoy themselves better than most people are inclined to suppose. We have not yet drawn our horses, nor have we received our bounty and pay. We expect to get our pay in a few days—cannot tell when we shall draw our horses.

There is some talk of our being ordered to Fort Ripley, but nothing reliable. We may not leave this post before spring. Our arrangements for cooking, etc., are very good. B. F. Whitney and Thomas G. Brown are our cooks, and none better than they can be found inside of Minnesota.

As Andy Jackson says, "Everything is beautiful and the goose flies high." Respectfully yours,  
QUACKUS.

Our annual crop of whisky is estimated at one hundred millions of gallons.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. IRVING TODD.  
Sept. 22, 1863.

### PHOTOGRAPHS AND



### AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thomas, Morrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.  
E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.  
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-11

### SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in elaste and exquisite style.

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work.

While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet.  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,  
458 Broadway, New York.  
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.  
Milwaukee Office, No. 17 Newhall House.  
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 30-11

### FINKLE & LYON'S

### Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will hem, fell, gather, cord, braid, bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcellines without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauge to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.  
N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,  
FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,  
17-1y No. 638 Broadway,  
New York.

### FURNITURE.

### H. BUTTURFF,



Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,  
DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,  
CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,  
PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,  
FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES,  
COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,  
TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,  
CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc., etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,  
Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extension Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.  
N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order. Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-11

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Bitters, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 55, 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O. 32-11

ESTRAY.—TAKEN UP BY THE SUB-  
scriber, on or about Dec. 14th, 1863, one OX, all red with stars in forehead, about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
H. D. COUNTRYMAN.  
Nininger, Jan. 1, 1864. 32-11

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of O. I. Noble & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
O. I. NOBLE.  
ERASTUS COY.  
Hastings, Dec. 14, 1863.

The subscriber will continue the milling business at the stone mill.  
32-1m. ERASTUS COY.

1864. BOOKS. BOOKS. 1864

### W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,  
TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.  
Hastings, J. n. 1, 1864. 32-11

MEXICAN COFFEE SEED.

Walker & Co.

Have procured the Central American Coffee Seed, which is well adapted to the North-Western states. It will cost but 3 to 5 cents per pound to raise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed. Every farmer should raise his own coffee.

Put in.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 50 cents, seven papers \$1. Any person sending \$2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn. 32-2.

\* \* \* Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn. 32-2.

BANK OF THOMPSON BROS.  
St. Paul, Dec. 10, 1863.

### U. S. 5-20'S.

The secretary of the treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at par, and, until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as general subscription agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the loan authorized is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by national banking associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance.

Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the secretary of the treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports and internal revenues, and in the issue of the interest bearing legal tender treasury notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of national banking associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seven-thirty" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for.

It is a six per cent loan, the interest and principal payable in coin, thus yielding over nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The government treasury notes, the duties here to be paid in coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the bonds may run for 20 years yet, the government has a right to pay them off in gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz., on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; or registered bonds of same denominations, and, in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of trust-noses the registered bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by states, cities, towns, or counties, and the government tax on them is only one and a half per cent on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from mortgages, railroad stock and bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few delays in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, and the demand being so great, but as interest commences from the first day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and, in addition, is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOK, Subscription Agent.  
THOMPSON BROS., Sub Agents, St. Paul. 32-2m

### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. G. Notice.—Winter Arrangement.  
Mail going East closes at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the stages from below in the afternoon. Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M. closes at 9 o'clock P. M.  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Wm. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

Owing to the unusual pressure of job work we are obliged to defer a number of local items until next issue.

J. N. BILL has opened a clothing store on Ramsey Street next to Second. Advertisement next week.

H. S. JENNINGS has removed his law office next to PRINGLE'S hardware store, where he may be found during business hours.

INK.—STANLEY, on Ramsey Street, has the best stock of ink and writing fluid in town without exception. The genuine Arnold fluid and superior red copying ink always on hand.

ANDREWS, has a fine lot of clocks and jewelry for sale at reasonable rates. Repairing and engraving done to order. Shop on Second Street, next to New England House.

NOTICE.—The Baptist Mite Society meets on Wednesday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. BOXTON near Lake Isabel. All are invited to attend.

We are glad to notice our friend NEWMAN at his post again, having recovered from his severe illness. GEORGE keeps a fine assortment of dry goods, and knows how to please customers. Drop in.

JOHN HUGHES, the celebrated Romanist arch-bishop, was buried in New York on the 7th inst. His sudden demise will cause a sensation among the members of that denomination as well as in the political world.

ASHES.—We would suggest to people in general that a better place for depositing ashes might be found than in the middle of the street. It makes hard drawing for teams, and mars the beautiful whiteness of the snow.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, of all brands and qualities, for sale by M. SMITH, tobacconist, on Second Street. He has the best smoking and chewing tobacco in town, and his cigars almost smoke themselves. Try a few of them.

LIVELY.—The sleighing is excellent, and wheat, wood, and other produce is coming in by the hundred loads, to the great satisfaction of our merchants and business men. Second Street presents a stirring appearance about this time.

KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY.—This valuable magazine for January is before us. It is replete with interesting reading matter, and we commend it to the attention of the public. \$3 per annum. Address KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, 37 Park Row, New York.

MACOMBER is prepared to do all kinds of repairing and engraving at short notice and in the best of style. He is second to none in this respect, and we recommend our readers to give him a trial. The finest assortment of silver ware in town may be seen at MACOMBER'S.

PROF. POWERS has been delivering a course of lectures in this city for the past week on various subjects, more especially phrenology, with decided success, and attracting crowded houses. His delineations of character are most truthful and correct. He leaves for St. Paul to-day.

MERCHANT TAILOR.—PRATT, next to post-office, is preparing to give his entire attention to this branch of the business, and with the assistance of Mr. CHURCHILL, his inimitable cutter, will give satisfaction every time. A fine stock of clothes on hand. Call and see.

I. O. O. F.—The following officers were duly installed in Vermillion Lodge, No. 8, last Tuesday evening, 5th inst.:  
F. M. CROSBY.—N. G.  
JOHN INGRAHAM.—V. G.  
E. J. CROSS.—Rec. Secretary.  
JOHN WHITE.—Treasurer.  
W. H. BENNETT.—Permanent Secretary.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the two-story frame house occupied by J. SKELTON, corner of Fifth and Ramsey Streets, on Monday morning, consuming the entire building. It is supposed to have originated in the chimney, and when discovered the whole roof was in flames. The furniture was carried out and saved. Property valued at \$890, and was insured for that amount in the Merchants'. Owned by MILLERY.

R. M. BECKER realized \$25 from his benefit at the German Theatre, Monday evening, 4th inst.

A FIRE ENGINE.—How many more warnings do the citizens of Hastings need before they discover the necessity of some method of extinguishing fires? This is a question which we intend to repeat *ad infinitum*, unless satisfactorily answered. Why not procure an engine at once?

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 31st ult., by P. Hartsborn, esq., Mr. J. G. WELLS and Mrs. VICTORIA SABLOMNER, both of the city of Hastings.

In Mankato, Jan. 1st, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Thomas Day, Corporal S. S. TATCHELL and Miss THIEU D. HANNA.

MONEY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]  
Bankable funds.

| Place       | Buying  | Selling |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| New England | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| New York    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| New Jersey  | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Ohio        | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Canada      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Pittsburg   | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |

| Place         | Buying  | Selling |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| New York      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Cincinnati    | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| London        | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Paris         | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Bombay        | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Calcutta      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. BATHCHER.

| Commodity         | Price  |
|-------------------|--------|
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |
| WHEAT, per bushel | 76 1/2 |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.  
A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, at less than cost. Enquire at this office.

[Communicated.]  
Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc.

The only object of the advertiser in sending prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it costs them nothing, and may

## THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office: Over the Bank of Hastings,  
Exchange Block, Second Street.

## A School System.

A complete school system will secure the education of all the children of the state. It will not simply aim at this result; it will accomplish the work. All the school laws in the land—our own among the rest—propose to do this, but many of them, being partial, incomplete, ill-digested—ours is in this list—fail to bring about what is expected of them.

It is the duty of every state to aim at a perfect educational system. The nearer it approaches to this, the more complete and satisfactory will be its results.

Such a system must by law provide public schools for all the able bodied and able minded youths; also special schools for all the accidental conditions of the children of the region which it seeks to benefit, as schools for the idiotic and blind, reform and industrial schools for boys and girls, academies, colleges and seminaries. This last class of schools we dismiss with no further remark, except that they should be responsible to a certain extent to the general executive school head of the state.

The public schools should be organized on a graded, and, as far as possible, also, a union basis. They should be grouped into school districts, and be under the general supervision of a board of directors. A township has been found in all the other states to constitute the most convenient school district, and six men about the most efficient board of school directors for the district. The duties of these directors should be clearly set forth, and most wisely adjusted to the wants of the people whom it is intended, they should serve. The public schools should, when the population is sufficiently dense, as in the cities and large towns, ascend step by step to the union high schools, and finally culminate in the state university. The high school should furnish a liberal English and classical education, and the university, that which is really indicated by that term. The tuition in the departments of science, literature, and the arts should be free to all the children of the state who prepare themselves, and ask for its instructions. It should be the climax of the series of public schools—the primary intermediate, grammar, and high schools ought all to culminate in the state university.

The existence of good schools presupposes the existence of good teachers. These must first be made, the schools will then follow. Like teacher, like school. The school law which ignores the question of how teachers are to be obtained, has sown the seeds of its own ruin. It is no system at all. Teachers, professional teachers, must be forthcoming to assume the immediate management of the schools, or there will be a miserable failure. Hence the necessity of normal schools. This necessity is pressing, absolute. Nothing can be made a substitute for them. While county institutes and township associations should be fostered, they never can take the place of normal schools. They have a work of their own to accomplish, which neither colleges, academies, nor any other institutions can do for them.

Of course funds will be needed. These prospectively are most ample, while no small amount has already accumulated. There is no necessity for further delay on account of funds. The cry of economy, if it ever had any weight, need no longer cheat us out of our school rights. We can afford good schools; we cannot afford longer to go without them.

At the head of our school system we need an executive force. The best of plans is useless without some body to execute it. National laws are useless without a president, state laws without a governor, and school laws without a school superintendent. Statutes, like machines, will not run themselves. We refer the reader to the correspondence to be found in this number for additional thoughts on this subject. Our space is limited, and we must omit other items.

We now appeal to the Legislature. Shall Minnesota be longer without at least an incipient school system? We may not be able to do all that an old state can do, but we pray you this winter to set us on the right road. Give us a good beginning, a state superintendent, a good, sensible school law, something looking to the creation of permanent and professional teachers, and an efficient system of district supervision. We plead for these things in the name of the children of the state. Each one is a living, reasoning, feeling being to your honorable body for the sake of the organization of a practical

school plan for the whole state. At least fifty thousand of these are daily and importunately praying for the institution of measures that shall give them, if no more, a rudimentary English education. Shall this multitude of prayers be unheeded? Shall the present session pass without any improvement, while we remain a by-word among the educational friends of other states? Reason, common sense, self interest, state pride, the past, the future, all say go forward. And let us go forward.—*School Friend.*

**SATURDAY EVENING POST.**—We notice that Messrs. DEACON & PETERSON, proprietors of this paper, "the oldest and best of the weeklies," have issued their prospectus for 1864— which paper is in its forty-third year; they announce that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as a first class literary paper. The excellent and popular writers of the Post, during the past year, will continue to contribute the ensuing, and in January will be commenced a new novel by Mrs. Wood, called "Oswald Gray." In addition to the stories written expressly for the Post, the editor lays before his readers the best stories from English periodicals, with selections of news, receipts, agricultural matters, markets, etc. Terms—cash in advance—\$2 per annum; two copies, \$3; eight copies, \$12, with an extra copy for the getter up of the club. One copy of the Post and one of the *Lady's Friend*—a new monthly magazine—\$3. Address, DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND.**—The first—January—number of a new serial with the above title is on our table. It is a monthly magazine of literature and fashion, and, as its name imports, is designed particularly for ladies. The publishers offer, as a particular inducement to subscribers, to give one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, retail for \$45, to any person sending thirty subscriptions and \$50. A fine opportunity for one of small means to procure a household necessity. Terms, 1 copy \$2, two copies \$3, four copies \$6, eight copies, and one to getter up of club, \$12, one copy each of the *Lady's Friend* and the *Saturday Evening Post* \$3. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Common Schools.** Have all the papers of the state done their duty to schools? Have they urged upon the legislature immediate and liberal action in reference to improvements in our school system.—*School Friend, Hastings.*

We confess that we have not done our duty in the matter of advocating interests of common schools. Nor have we time to prepare such an article as we would wish to prepare on that subject. But we wish to say that we are a friend of common schools, and wish to see their highest interests promoted. At present we have to advert to only two branches of the educational interest that ought to be looked after, and we call the attention of our senators and representative to the subject, and urge it upon their special attention. In the first place the common school system of the state needs a head. We now have, nominally, and only nominally, a state superintendent of common schools. The person who nominally performs the functions of this office is an officer of extended duties in another department of the state government, and can and does give but a nominal attention to the duties of this important office, which ought to occupy the time and attention of a smart man continually.

In the second place the state ought to encourage and assist the normal school. The need of this institution is seen every day in reckless and dissolute manner in which many of our district schools are kept by persons well educated themselves, it may be, but whose knowledge of the management of a school room or themselves, has never been aided by a single moment's reflection or a single effort to culture.

If we expect or hope to improve our system of schools, we have got to have a corps of teachers who not only know what to teach, but also know how to teach it. This knowledge can in no way be so well acquired as in a school devoted specially to that object and, as education of the masses is the foundation and superstructure of our political system, the political and social compact requires that the very best means should be adopted to promote that end. We have chosen Joseph A. Thatcher to represent us in the senate, and S. S. Grannis and J. M. Gates, esqs., to represent us in the house. They are all of them friends of education, and to them we refer this whole subject, not to be dealt with in the superficial manner we have hitherto treated it, but in a thorough manner, as what they do will be for future generations and the results unlimited.—*Goodhue Volunteer.*

The Minnesota Legislature is noted for making law. Last winter it was as busy as bees, and passed a mass of stuff which is of no account whatever, except to make our statutes cumbersome and perplexing. Now there is a little bit of legislation we want done, and then we would like to have our senators and our representatives come home. The item of legislation we want is that in reference to a good and efficient school law. Gentlemen, you know what is wanted, and you should take hold of the matter.—*Mower County Register.*

## Public School.

Some writer has truly remarked that to the virtue and intelligence of the people must we look for the perpetuity of American institutions. Naturally the uneducated mind tends towards tyranny and despotism—in other words heated passion is the governing principle instead of cool, calm and deliberate reason.

The schools are the legitimate creatures of the people, and their claims are collective, hence are the legitimate subjects of legislation. Heretofore it has been to much the practice to legislate for almost every other interest, legitimate and illegitimate, while the schools are left to languish. We should have felt this neglect in our morals and intelligence, had not New England and other states that have fostered good common school systems been constantly sending us intelligence from their school rooms, and teachers from their academies, which has stimulated and leavened our educational ambition. We cannot always rely on this, we must have a vigorous and efficient system of our own. It must be richly endowed, and carefully guarded by legislation, while the best features of the schools in the older states ought to be engrafted on ours. Instead of the schools being the last thing to engage our attention, they ought to be the first—our wealth, our morals, our material advancement, the happiness of the people are the direct result of intelligent labor—can we afford to let our means of intelligence languish?

The legislature in times past seems to answer the above query in the affirmative—let us hope that every future one will take the other side of the question. Even the governor or other dignitaries of the state seem to have a combination against popular education. The petitions, expostulations, arguments and suggestions of the friends of education have been treated with contempt and the educational interests of the rising generation, have been sacrificed in the name of economy. For shame, to call that economy that starves the mental aspirations of the state, until ghastly and sickened it looks on while the material wealth and vigor of the people is slowly wasting away.

It is true we have a school law, which in many of its provisions is wise and commendable, while in others it is inoperative, and capable of amendment for the better. It is not our purpose to show what these imperfections are, in fact the object for which this article was written was to suggest the appointment of an officer whose duty it shall be to point out these defects, make suggestions, answer inquiries, visit the schools, and take a general oversight of the educational interests of the state. We do not say we want, we must have a state superintendent of public instruction, and the legislature ought to provide such an officer at the earliest moment. With such an officer the school law is easily corrected, its matter dissected and compacted, and a good and efficient system put in order for various work.

If the legislature should fail to give us such an officer this winter, it will be guilty of a culpable and criminal neglect, for which future generations will rise up and curse us—curse us with the long list of crimes that ignorance entails—curse us with a low state of public morals, and with stagnation and indolence in our public and private enterprises. The educational standard must be kept up, and to do this the school system must have a capable executive head.—*Hastings Independent.*

## Educational Matters.

Prof. F. T. Thickett, principal of the Hastings University, publishes a quarterly entitled the *School Friend*, devoted to the promotion of education in this state. In the last number is a letter to the governor and secretary of state, urging improvements in our school law and its administration. As is well known, the secretary of state is *ex officio* superintendent of public instruction. This is undeniably proving too much on one man's shoulders, and involves the neglect or slight performance of duties belonging to one of two positions. This slight is only too apt to fall upon the superintendent, and Prof. T. is right in asking that the offices be made separate and distinct, one being equally with the other filled by responsible, capable persons. The plea of poverty which induced the legislature to abolish the office of superintendent and transfer its duties to another branch of the state administration, already sufficiently burdened, was ill made. No state is too poor to act liberally in all matters pertaining to the proper support and direction of its school system; and assuredly one of such importance as the instruction of the fifty thousand children within the state must require the best energies, and all the time, of the most competent man for the position we have. This it should receive.

It is essentially proper that the expenses of executive machinery be made as light as possible—retrench, lop off in every possible direction—but never take the elements of improvement from the minds of children that you may still more fill their mouths or leave a few cents additional in the pockets of their parents.

Prof. Thickett also urges the state to support a normal school, so that we may not be without a sufficient number of capable teachers.

These are matters that deserve the careful consideration of the legislature during the approaching session. They should be treated in an intelligent manly, and not disposed of in a narrow sense of mistaken economy.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

## Prospectus for 1864.

## THE ST. PAUL PRESS.

Daily, Weekly, and Tri-Weekly, is universally admitted to be the best newspaper published northwest of Chicago. By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the armies of the union are contending against the hosts of slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a newspaper, it has, in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation double that of any other in the state.

The tremendous issue of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether slavery, the mother of rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of national crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

## LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin causes of freedom and the union, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by pursuing every intelligent voter to take the Press. Every republican and union man should take the Press, because it is the only republican or reliable union journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class newspaper, should take the Press, because in all its departments of telegraphic, general, state, local, and commercial news, in the extent, variety, and interest of its home and military correspondents, it is universally admitted to be the best and most enterprising paper northwest of Chicago. Every politician should take the Press, because it contains every important document, speech or letter bearing on the great question of the day. Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the state and nation, should take the Press, because it is the official paper of the state and of the United States, and the only journal which publishes all the laws of Minnesota, and all the acts of congress, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the proceedings of the state legislature and of congress.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should take the Press, because it is the only Minnesota paper contain full and accurate daily monetary and commercial reports of the local and general markets and because its circulation being double, that of any other paper, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all department of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the state, should take the Press, because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with trade, agriculture, manufactures, internal improvements, and the general development of the state than any and all other papers combined. Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should take the Press, because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the state.

Every soldier should take the Press, because it is the best medium of home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a first-class family journal, should take the Weekly Press, special attention being given to the department of tales, poetry and general reading.

The Weekly Press contains the cream of all the editorial, news, miscellaneous matter of the daily, and is especially prepared for family reading and for Eastern subscribers.

The Tri-Weekly Press contains nearly all the matter of the daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

**TERMS OF THE DAILY PAPER.**  
One year, (by mail) \$8 00  
Six months, " 4 00  
Three months, " 2 00  
One month, " 70  
Per year (by carrier) 0 00  
Per week " 20

**TERMS OF THE TRI-WEEKLY PAPER.**  
One copy, by mail payable for any time in advance, \$5 00  
at the rate per year of \$5 00  
Clubs of five, to one address, each 4 50  
Clubs of ten, to one address, each 4 00

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.**  
One copy one year \$2 00  
Five or more copies each, one year 1 75  
Ten or more copies each, one year 1 60  
Twenty or more copies each, one yr 1 50  
All subscription payable in advance.

Address, PRESS PRINTING CO.,  
St. Paul Minnesota.

The faculty of sympathizing with strangers at a moment's notice is worth cultivating. A nod, a few sentences, and away you go. Such scenes can be counted by the million, any day, in the city, but the influence which they have cannot be computed. This manner of the colloquists usually decides whether they have been helped or hindered by dialogue. Good will by the way is never out of place, and on many occasions it may be important in solving and strengthening those who are tried. Humanity is an inveterate sufferer. It has a generous share of trouble, and even if it did not, it would be prone to think of the innumerable mourners who have gone about the streets. Steady, there, you who may have happened to jostle a fellow citizen! Take heed, and speak of him fair. Rap out good, sonorous, cheerful words. There is no knowing in what distress they may find him, or what invaluable service they may render.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

## Masonics.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 3, R. A. M. M.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. C. W. NASH, H. F. CHARLES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 1, F. and A. M. M.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W. M. C. P. FULLER, Secretary.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 35, A. F. and A. M. M.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 2d Street, between Ramsey and Sibbey. E. F. BARNUM, W. M. M. R. G. LEVY, Secretary.

## I. O. O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. W. WHITTIER, N. G. GEORGE LEHLEY, Recording Secretary.

## Bankers.

**THE BANK OF HASTINGS.**  
FOLETT & BENICK, Bankers, Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second Street, Hastings, Minn.

**THORNE'S BANK.**  
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc. J. L. THORNE, Banker.  
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863.

**Attorneys.**  
**ELI ROBINSON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-14

C. W. NASH. T. R. RUDDLESTON.  
**NASH & RUDDLESTON,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Corner of Sibbey and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,  
Attorney-at-Law, Office over A. M. Pett's drug store, Hastings, Minn. June 20, 1863. 12-14

A. M. O. T. HAYES, O. T. HAYES.  
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.  
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-42

J. H. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY.  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and arrears of pay due retired officers of deceased soldiers. Hastings, Dec. 1, 1862. 34-14

**Physicians.**  
**OTTO STANNIS,**  
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorne & Norris's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,  
Surgeon, Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibbey, over Thorne & Norris's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,  
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibbey Streets, rear of Nash & Middleton's law office. Hastings, June 20, 1863. 12-14

C. C. RUITER. S. B. NICHOLS.  
Homeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-14

**Printing.**  
**IRVING TODD,**  
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**CHARLES B. LOWELL,**  
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co Surveyor of Dakota County.

**MRS. MARY TORRANCE,**  
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

**WM. SMITH,**  
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

**P. B. COOK,**  
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advanced on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Bags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended on any part of the country on short notice. Jan. 1, 1864. 30-14

**CHARLES SCHROTH,**  
Butcher and Dealer in all kinds of Meat. He would inform his old customers and all others, that he continues to keep the best and most complete assortment at his old stand, one door below Edison Bk. His customers will be sure to find everything all right. 25

**GROFF & BAILEY,**  
Real Estate Agents, No. 124 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank), St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, raising houses and business property. 17-14

**J. B. VANDERWERKER,**  
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finished. I would to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**FOR SALE.**  
A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, at less than cost. Enquire at this office.

[Communicated.]  
**Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.—A Card to Consumptives.**

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it costs them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

35-1m

**Dealers in**  
**J. W. PRATT & CO.,**  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailor's Trimmings

**Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.**

Hastings, Minn., May 13, 1863.

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.**

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

**MARK WILLSON,**  
Dealer in

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CLOTHING,**

**CROCKERY,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**HATS,**

**CAPS, and**

**FURS,**

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

**EXCHANGE BLOCK.**  
Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m\*

**THE NEW STORE.**

**DRAPER & BALLARD,**  
HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

**GROCERIES,**

**PROVISIONS,**

**SALT,**

**NAILS, GLASS,**

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**FARMING TOOLS, &c.,**

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour  
The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.  
May 1, 1863 DRAPER & BALLARD. 2-14

1863. SPRING. 1863.

**THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail

**DEALERS,**  
Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

**FANCY DRESS GOODS,**

**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

**HATS AND CAPS**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

**GROCERIES, ETC.,**

**CROCKERY**  
all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.  
Thorne, Norrish, & Co.  
May 7th, 1863. 4-14

**CLOTHING.**

**SEWING MACHINES.**

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**  
1. Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many other appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.  
The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superior manner.  
It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.  
The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality.  
Send for a pamphlet.  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,  
465 Broadway, New York.  
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.  
Milwaukee Office, No. 17 Fennell House.  
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-14

**FINKLE & LYON'S**  
**Sewing Machines.**  
These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest heaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!  
They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.  
These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.  
Please call and examine, or send for circular.  
N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,  
FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,  
17-ly No. 638 Broadway, New York.

**RAILROADS.**  
**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
The old reliable and  
**DIRECT ROUTE,**  
via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points.  
**EAST AND SOUTH.**  
No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.  
This is the only direct route to  
**St. Louis and Cairo,**  
and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.  
Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates as can be made, and as fast as by any other route from the Mississippi River.  
W. P. JOHNSON, W. R. ARTHUR,  
Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi. Gen. Supt. Chicago.  
J. S. TILDEN,  
Gen. Western Agent.  
Inquire for tickets by Illinois Central Railroad.  
SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,  
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,  
16-3m Hastings, Minn.



## THE CONSERVER.

## EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

## Correspondence.

County Superintendents of Common Schools.

It is a well known principle of political economy that a division of labor promotes efficiency, secures accuracy, and effect an economy, both of labor and money, in any department of human industry wherein it may be applicable. The educational interests of a state, as much as any other, are susceptible of the application of this principle. The schools of a state should be so administered as to realize the greatest good to the greatest number, with the least expense of time and the greatest economy of money. In a school system, as in a railroad corporation, if you would realize dividends from the investment of funds, there must be no more hands employed than are absolutely essential to the proper execution of the work to be done; these hands must be fitted to perform properly all the work assigned them, and over all there must be one efficient executive head. This principle is recognized in all great financial systems. Every railroad in the land has laborers on the road and in the shops, on the cars and in the offices, —over each department there are superintendents, and over and above all a president or chief of the whole.

This principle of the division of the elements of an educational system has been applied in some of the states with signal success. In no state, perhaps, has the experiment seemed better results than the state of Pennsylvania. A brief synopsis of the system adopted in that state will give the friends of education a clearer appreciation of its value, and the struggles through which it has passed will enable them to realize to some extent what it has accomplished.

Twenty-one years had elapsed since the establishment of the public school system. The people elected the board of school directors in each township, which consisted of six members. Two new members were elected each year. To these were committed the duties of the general supervision of the schools, the levying of school taxes, and the appropriation of school moneys. In addition to these officers, a sub-committee was elected for each school to select the teacher, subject to the approval of the board, to see that the school house was in order, to procure fuel, etc. This in a township of six schools there would be a list of six directors and eighteen sub-committee men, or twenty-four school officers. A greater number of schools in a township would require a greater number. Of course, among so many officers the work to be done was in most cases neglected. Teachers were selected often without any examination, or if examinations were required they were made by the doctor or minister or lawyer most convenient for the purpose. The secretary of state was *ex officio* superintendent of schools—a merely nominal office, in which a clerk or two performed all the duties; the chief of which were the compilation of some unimportant and inaccurate tables called statistics, and the payment of the appropriation made by the legislature to the schools. It was, as may readily be conceived, a very imperfect arrangement to secure the education of the children of a great state. Little, or at most a scarcely perceptible progress was made in school matters for twenty-one years.

About 1832 the teachers of the state met in convention at Harrisburg and formed the Pennsylvania state teachers association, which for several years held semi-annual sessions, but on account of the size of the state, the difficulty and expense of travel was changed to an annual meeting. About this time was started the Penn. School Journal under the management of the Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, of Lancaster, a man eminently deserving of the title of the "father of the common schools of Penna." This journal has had a marked influence in shaping the educational system of the state, and to it and its esteemed editor, who still sits in the editorial chair, much of the praise for educational progress in Pennsylvania may justly be ascribed.

The teachers association, the school journal, and the influence of some liberal minded men secured the adoption of a new school law. It was, I think in the winter of 1859 that the law was passed. This contained some provisions radically different from the old law. It abolished the office of sub-committee and threw the management of the schools of each township on the six directors. It provided for the election of a county superintendent of schools in each county. It made an appropriation

of \$100,000 to pay these officers—making in all an appropriation of \$300,000 by the state to the schools. Experience had demonstrated that the interests of each school district or township would be best subserved by giving the people the selection of the directors, as the office was only honorary; but it was wisely foreseen that if the selection of county superintendents was given to the people, political demagogues would make it a subject of contention, and the result would be that politicians would be selected instead of good reliable school men. Hence the time of the election was put in the spring, all other elections being held in the fall. It was presumed that the directors of the township schools would know more of the necessities of the office than the people whom they represented, therefore they were wisely selected as the electors, who should assemble at the county seat to choose a suitable man for the position, who, if no serious objections were offered by affidavits properly presented, should receive a commission for three years from the department of public instruction.

The duties of the county superintendent required a great deal of prudence, discretion, and hard work. Most of the officers were really good men, while in some cases the best educated men in the state were selected. Each officer was expected to examine personally all the teachers of his county, and give them certificates of different grades to visit all the schools; to make addresses to the people on school reforms; to receive and compile all the returns from the township secretaries, and if all right to get them warrants for school funds from the state. He was the adviser and friend of the schools and the arbiter in most cases of their disputes, doing much to prevent litigation and soothe school difficulties. This law also made provisions for the reorganization of the department at Harrisburg.

The law remains in its original features to this day, with many minor improvements which were made as they were needed; and we venture the assertion that, so pleased are the people with the practical wisdom of the superintendent, that they would petition to abolish the entire system as soon as to repeal that particular feature of the law. It has done more for the educational interests of that state than all other improvements combined.

But it may be asked has the superintendent done the same good wherever it has been adopted? No. In some states it was not adopted because educational men demanded and directed it, but simply because it was thought well to be in the educational fashion. In others it was used as a petty political machine to pay off party debts, and in all states where the people elect the officer, on a general election day, the office has not proved of practical value commensurate with the expectations of those who were in favor of its adoption, or the money paid for the services of those who are elected.

In a practical school system the people should control the schools by electing the best men in each community as school directors. Of these the clerk of the board should receive a compensation for services rendered. These directors should meet in convention and elect, if possible, a professional and practical educator, for a long term, determined by law, and fix his salary for the services they wish rendered. These superintendents should be called at stated intervals to the capital to elect a state superintendent of public instruction, his term and salary to be ascertained by the legislature. Such a system of graduated duty and responsibility would be safe, economical, and representative carrying blessings to every child in the remotest corner of the state, helping every interest of the commonwealth and hindering none.

ALEX. M. GOW.

Sup't Rock Island city schools.

P. VAN AUKEN. H. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality.

JOHN PATERMAN.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-4f

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

## For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THOMAS GARDNER. Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION.**—We are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money, pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Notions to sell the trade and passengers. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel. St. Paul, Minn. H. E. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

## WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Office 201 William-st., New York.

George Wilkes, Ed. and Pro.

Four Dollars a Year in Advance.

To Clubs—5 Copies, \$17 00

9 " " " 30 00

No subscriptions received for less than three months.

Rate of Advertising.

15 cts per line each single insertion.

48 " " " One month.

\$1 26 " " " Three months.

\$2 00 " " " Six months.

\$3 00 " " " Nine months.

\$4 00 " " " Twelve months.

Singular Tousey, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York, general wholesale agents for supplying dealers. T. R. Callender, agent for Philadelphia.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and retain 20 per cent for their trouble. This percentage is, however, not to be deducted from club rates.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF DAKOTA COUNTY, MINN.

The duplicate of Taxes for state, county, city, and all other purposes for the year 1863 is in my hands for collection, and the following amounts have been levied, to-wit:

For support of state government, \$490 53 8

For payment of interest on state debt, 37 19 6

For support of common schools, 37 10 6

For county purposes, 614 54 3

For interest on county debt, 464 85 6

For county poor, 454 85 6

For county roads and bridges, 229 91 2

For county warehouses, 3719 64 7

For road purposes, town of Burnsville, 12 17 0

For road purposes, town of Castle Rock, 229 04 3

For road purposes, town of Douglas, 12 47 3

For road purposes, town of Fagan, 75 04 4

For road purposes, town of Hastings, 1000 00 0

For road purposes, town of Empire City, 162 04 0

For road purposes, town of Eureka, 229 47 3

For road purposes, town of Fagan, 75 04 4

For road purposes, town of Green Valley, 150 73 5

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## GROCERIES, ETC.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

## D. E. EYRE.

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes.)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS.

Groceries and

Provisions

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Hastings, Nov. 12, 1863. D. E. EYRE. 30-4f

W. D. FRENCH.

Wholesale & Retail

GROCER,

Union Block, Hastings, Minn.

Having removed to the large new store two doors west of his old stand, will keep constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK,

Which will be offered at

Wholesale or Retail,

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices for Cash.

Merchants, Farmers, and other purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

W. D. FRENCH. 23-1f

CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARK WILLSON.

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS,

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m\*

WANT IN HASTINGS SUPPLIED.

An exclusive BOOT and SHOE STORE, opposite Tremont House, has just been opened by

J. SKELTON

with an immense stock, comprising a

large assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MISS'S do do

BOYS' do do

MEN'S do do

FARMER'S PRAIRIE BOOTS.

Men, Women, and Miss's

RUBBERS,

Buffalo and other Overshoes,

Etc., Etc.

All good CUSTOM-MADE and cheap for cash.

ALSO AT WHOLESALE.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-1f

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and

Tobacco, and Dealer in Smoking and

chewing

Tobacco and Snuff.

Orders from the country promptly at-

tended to. Store on Second Street, near

Vermilion, Hastings, Minn. 27-1f

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL RE-OPENED.

CHAS. DAMEREL.

Having leased the above property, has

thoroughly cleaned and refurnished the

above old established hotel at Hastings,

and is ready to do all in his power to con-

duce to the comfort and satisfaction of the

traveling community, and solicits a share

of public patronage.

In connection with the hotel I keep a

livery and sale stable and feel confident I

will please the majority with pleasant

driving horses and steady and obliging

drivers.



## THE CONSERVATOR.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings,  
Exchange Block, Second Street.WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.  
From Here, There, and  
Elsewhere.

## The Press Reporters.

We extract from *Round the Block* the following concerning these useful and hard-worked members of society: "At a long table in the center of the room were seated several young gentlemen, dressed with singular independence of style. From one point of view they looked like actors, bearing about them signs of fatigue, as if from heavy night work. Observed again, they resembled young lawyers of the indolent habits and scanty practice, who had just dropped in to watch the case.

"From their conversation no clue to their professional identity could be gathered. They were cracking jokes, propounding conundrums, and telling stories humorously broad to each other. Everything was to them a legitimate amusement. The proceedings of the day before were peculiarly rich with funny reminiscences; and one tall, bright, curly-haired fellow was evoking roars of laughter by his capital mimicry of two of the dullest witnesses. Another was drawing comic profiles of a sleepy jurymen on a scrap of paper. He had previously dashed off a very happy sketch of the coroner, and had shown it to that functionary, who 'haw-hawed' and pronounced it 'devilish good'; and, in turn, presented the young artist with a fine Havana cigar, which he playfully put in his mouth and chewed the end off. Yet there were about these young gentlemen signs of business, which an intelligent observer might have easily interpreted. From the outside breast pockets of each of them protruded a number of pencils, and from their lower side pockets thick memorandum books with gray covers, or stiffly folded quires of foolscap.

"These were the reporters of the press—the gamins and good fellows of literature—fellows of inexhaustible resources, who carry their wits literally at their fingers' end—who can do more than extract sunbeams from cucumbers; for they can make up thrilling facts out of nothing—who can thread their way through a crowd where a tape-worm would be squeezed to death—whose writing desk is usually another man's back; and who sketch out a much better speech between an orator's shoulders than he is making in front—whose written language is a perplexity compared with which Greek is a relaxation and Sanscrit a positive amusement—who deal in adjectives, know their precise value, and how to administer them, as an apothecary knows how the drugs that are boxed and bottled on his shelves—who are less men than parts of an enormous mill grinding out gists to be branded and bolted in the editorial rooms, made into food in the printing office and press vault, and served up hot for the public's breakfast next morning.

"Clever, witty, insatiable fellows they, for whom a planet ought to be set apart, where all the murders are wrapped in impenetrable mystery, and the smallest railroad accidents are frightful catastrophes."

## An Editor in Heaven.

Under the above caption an exchange gives an obituary of a brother of the quill, from which we extract the closing paragraph:

"Are we not glad that such an editor is in heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall fall upon his ears. There he will no more be abused by his political antagonists with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as soon as they reach the desired height and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown, as he has been during his weary pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all his articles credited, not a pen of thunder stolen, and no typographical errors to throw him into a fever. We are glad the editor is in heaven."

By the new census just taken in England, there are some very interesting items as to the employments of women. They do not seem to be excluded from the business of life as much as in this country. The report says that seventeen are bankers and money-lenders, two hundred and forty-four commercial clerks, four hundred printers, fifteen are doctors, six are reporters, seventeen are dentists, and forty-four thousand are out-door laborers, engaged as field hands, and doing everything which is connected with farm work. There are many more who are designers and draughtsmen, and engravers upon wood, many of whom are artists of a high order.

## Taken Prisoner.

"No rent again this month? This is the third time it has happened within the half-year. I'll go there myself and get the money, or I'll know the reason why."

Mr. Matthew Deane was in a particularly bad humor this raw December morning. Stocks had fallen when they should have risen—his clerk had tipped over his inkstand on his special and peculiar heap of papers—the fire obstinately refused to burn in the grate—in short, nothing went right, and Mr. Deane was consequently and correspondingly cross.

"Jenkins?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Go to the Widow Clarkson's, and tell her I shall be there in just half an hour, and shall expect, confidentially—mind, Jenkins, confidentially—to receive that rent money, or else I shall feel myself obliged to resort to the extreme measures. You understand, Jenkins?"

"Certainly, sir."  
"Then don't stand staring there, like an idiot," snarled Mr. Deane, in a sudden burst of irritation, and Jenkins disappeared like a shot.

Just half an hour afterwards, Mr. Matthew Deane brushed the brown hair just sprinkling with gray, away from his square yet not unkindly brow, put on his fur-lined overcoat, and walked forth into the chill winter air, fully determined, figuratively, to annihilate the defaulting Widow Clarkson.

It was a dwarfish little red brick house which appeared originally to have sprung from a two-story hoodlum, but cramped by circumstances, and settled down into a story and a half, yet the windows shown like Brazilian pebbles, and the door-steps were worn down by the scurrying of feet. Neither of these circumstances, however, did Mr. Deane remark, as he pulled the glittering brass door knob and strode into Mrs. Clarkson's neat parlor.

There was a small fire—very small, as if every lump of anthracite were hoarded—in the stove, and at a table, with writing implements before her, sat a young lady, whom Mr. Deane at once recognized as Mrs. Clarkson's niece, Miss Olive Mellen. She was not disagreeable to look upon, though you would never have thought of classing her among the beauties, with shining black hair, blue, long-lashed eyes, and a very pretty mouth, hiding teeth like rice-kernels, so white were they.

Miss Mellen rose, with a polite nod, which was grimly reciprocated by Mr. Deane.

"I called to see your aunt, Miss Mellen."

"I know it, sir, but as I am aware of her timid temperament, I sent her away. I prefer to deal with you myself."

Mr. Deane stared—the cool audacity of this damsel in gray, with scarlet ribbons in her hair, rather astonished him.

"I suppose the money is ready?"

"No, sir, it is not."

"Then, Miss Olive—pardon me, but I must speak plainly—I shall send an officer here this afternoon to take a valuation on the furniture, and—"

"You'll do nothing of the kind, sir."

Olive's cheeks had reddened, and her eyes flashed portentously. Mr. Deane turned towards the door, but ere he walked quietly across the room, locked the door and taken out the key—then she resumed her seat.

"What does this mean?" ejaculated the astonished prisoner of war.

"It means, sir," said Olive, "that you will now be obliged to reconsider the question."

"Obliged?"

"Yes—you will hardly jump out of the window, and there is no other method of egress, unless you choose to go up the chimney. Now then, Mr. Deane, will you tell me if you—a Christian man in the nineteenth century—intend to sell a poor widow's furniture? Listen, sir."

Mr. Deane had opened his mouth to remonstrate, but Olive enforced her words with a very emphatic little stamp of her foot, and he was, as it were, stricken dumb.

"You are what the world calls a rich man, Mr. Deane, you own rows of houses, piles of bank stocks, railroad shares, bonds, and mortgages—who knows what all? My aunt has nothing to support her by copying. Now, if this case be carried into a court of law, my poor ailing aunt would be the sufferer—you would emerge unscathed and profiting? You are not a bad man, Mr. Deane—you have a great many noble qualities, and I like you for them!"

She paused an instant, and looked gravely and intently at Mr. Deane. The color rose to his cheek—it was not disagreeable to be told by a pretty young girl that she "liked him" on any terms, yet she had indulged in pretty plain speaking!

"I have heard," she went on, "of your doing kind acts, when you were in the humor for it. You can do them, and you shall in this instance. You are cross this morning—you know you are! Hush, no excuses—you are selfish, and irritable, and over-bearing! If I were your mother, and you were my little boy, I should probably put you in a corner until you promised to be good."

Mr. Deane smiled a little, although he was getting angry. Olive went on with the utmost composure.

"But as it is, I shall only keep you here a prisoner until you have behaved, and give me your word not to annoy my aunt again for the rent until she is able to pay you. Then, and not till then, will you receive your money. Do you promise? Yes, or no?"

"I certainly shall agree to no such terms," said Matthew, tartly.

"Very well, sir, I can wait."

Miss Mellen deposited the key in the pocket of her gray dress, and sat down

the or copying. Had she been a man, Mr. Deane would probably have knocked her down, but as it was, she wore an invisible armor of power, in the very fact that she was a fragile, slight woman. And she knew it.

"Miss Olive," he said sternly, "let us terminate this mimicry. Unlock that door!"

"Mr. Deane, I will not."

"I shall shout and alarm the neighborhood, then, or call in a policeman."

"Very well, Mr. Deane—do so if you like!"

She dipped her pen in the ink, and began on a fresh page. Matthew sat down, puzzled and disconcerted, watching the long lashed eyes and faintly-tinted cheek of his keeper. She was very pretty—what a pity she was so obstinate.

"Miss Olive?"

"Sir?"

"The clock has just struck twelve."

"I heard it!"

"I should like to go out and get some lunch!"

"I am sorry that luxury is out of your power!"

"But I am confoundedly hungry."

"Are you?"

"And I am not going to stand this sort of a thing any longer!"

"No?"

How provokingly nonchalant she was. Mr. Deane eyed the pocket of the gray dress greedily, and walked up and down the room pettishly.

"I have made an appointment at one."

"Indeed! What a pity you will be unable to keep it."

He took another turn across the room. Olive looked up with a smile.

"Well—are you ready to promise?"

"Hang it, yes! What else can I do?"

"You promise?"

"I do—because I can't help myself."

Olive drew the key from her pocket, with softened eyes.

"You have made me very happy, Mr. Deane. I dare say you may think me unwomanly and unfeminine, but indeed you do not know to what extremities we are driven by our poverty. Good morning, sir!"

Mr. Deane sallied forth with a curious complication of thoughts and emotions struggling through his brain, in which gray dresses, long-lashed blue eyes, and scarlet ribbons, played a prominent part.

"Did you get the money, sir?" asked his clerk, when he walked into the office.

"Mind your own business, sir!" was the tart response.

"I pity her husband," he thought, as he began to turn over the papers on his desk. "How she will hen-peck him! By the way, I wonder who her husband will be?"

The next day he called at the Widow Clarkson's to assure Miss Mellen that he had no idea of breaking his promise—and the next one after that he came, but to tell the young lady she need entertain no doubts of his integrity. And the next week he dropped in upon them with no particular errand to serve as an excuse.

"And when shall we be married, Olive? Next month, dearest? Do not let us put it off later!"

"I have no wish but yours, Matthew."

"Really, Miss Olive Mellen, to hear that meek tone would suppose you had never looked me up here, and tyrannized over me as a jailor!"

Olive burst into a merry laugh.

"You dear old Matthew, I gave you warning beforehand that I meant to have my own way in everything. Do you wish, now, to recede from our bargain? It isn't too late yet."

No, Matthew Deane didn't—he had a vague idea that it would be very pleasant to be hen-pecked by Olive.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—What spectacle more pleasing does the world present than a happy woman contented in her sphere, ready at all times to benefit her little world by the magic of her touch?

There are those who are thus happy because they cannot help it—no misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the secret of contentment, whose value is above the philosopher's stone; for without seeking the baser exchange of gold, which may buy some sorts of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition is makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world; but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with lustre which kings and queens may covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them the progress of the race. Would there were enough to go round!

It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yet it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. This is the vocation of gossip—an order of society that perpetrates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are which become mischievous by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are resolved that the fatal repetition shall take place. Blessed is the man or woman that can let drop all the burs and thistles, instead of picking them up and fastening them on the next passerby.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## It Marvel as a Farmer.

In his last book, "My Farm at Edgewood," Ike Marvel describes the farm hand of the olden time, now, alas! no more, but instead of whom is the machine laborer. The man of faculty has departed, leaving as his successor one vastly inferior to him. We copy the picture:

There lived some twenty or thirty years ago in New England a race of men American born, and who, having gone through two winters course of district school ciphering and reading, with copped tow-heads, became the most indefatigable and ingenious of farm workers. Their hoeing was a sleight of hand; they could make an ox yoke or an ax-helve on rainy days; by adroit manipulation, they could relieve a choking cow, or as deftly hive a swarm of bees. Their furrows were not of the straightest, but their control of a long team of oxen was a miracle of guidance. They may have carried a bit of Cavendish twist in their waistcoat pockets; they certainly did not waste time at libations; but as farmworkers they had rare aptitude; no tool came amiss to them; they chop and pile their three cords of wood between sun and sun.

When bare feet, and a keen whetted six pound blanchard, they laid such lean and broad swaths through the fields of dewy hergrass as made "old countrymen" stare. By a kind of intuition, they knew the locality of every tree, and of every medicinal herb that grew in the woods; and of all which they possessed was acuteness of understanding, which enabled them to comprehend an order before it was half uttered, and to meet occasionally and unforeseen difficulties with a steady assurance, as if they had been an accepted part of the problem. It was possible to send such a man into a wood with his team, to select a stick of timber, of chestnut or oak, that should measure a given amount; he could be trusted to find such a tree, to score it, to load it; if the tree lodged, he could be trusted to devise some artifice for bringing it down; and, finally for its sure and prompt delivery at the point indicated.

Your Irishman, on the other hand, balks at the first turn; he must have a multitude of chains; he needs a boy to aid him with the team and another to carry a bar; he spends an hour in his doubtful estimate of dimensions; but "begorra it's a lumpsish tree," and he thracks into the rind a foot or two from the ground, so as to leave a "nate" Irish stump. Half through the hole, he begins to doubt if indeed it be a chestnut or a poplar; and casting his eye aloft to measure it anew, an ancient woodpecker drops something smarting in his eye and his howl starts the ruminating team into a confused entanglement among the young wood. Having eased his pain and extricated his cattle he pushes on with his ax; and presently, with a light crash of plant boughs, his timber is lodged in the top of an adjoining tree. He tugs, and strains, and sweats, and splits the helve of his ax in adapting it for a lever, and presley, near to home, comes back for three or four hands to give him a boost with the tree. Your return—do find the team strayed through a gate left open, into a thriving corn-field, and one of your pet tulip trees lodged in a little young hickory. "Och! and it's a toolip! it is! and I was thinkin' it's never a chestnut; begorra, it's lucky thin it didn't come down intirely."

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.—Gentleness, like charity, is twice blessed—the effects of which on the animals around the homestead are scarcely less noticeable than upon the family of your household. No man can be truly kind to the latter without letting his cattle feel the influence of his spirit. Soft words and kind looks turn away wrath among cattle as among mankind. Harshness has its curse in the hatred which the "brute beasts" feel, though they cannot utter their scorn, except in occasional kicks or bites, and by general "ugliness," as it is called. An ear of corn, or a little salt, or a lock of hay, or even a kind look or gentle action, such as petting your horse, has influence more or less in making your appearance always a source of pleasure to the animals around you. It is cheap luxury this, of rendering even the brute beasts comfortable around your homestead.

THE MULE.—A correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer sums up the merits of the mule as compared with the horse, as follows:

1. He is much more easily and cheaply raised than his cousin, the horse.
2. He eats but little more than half as much when matured.
3. He is satisfied with and thrives upon coarser kind of provender.
4. It costs less to keep him in harness and shoes.
5. He is proportionately stronger.
6. He is very much tougher.
7. He is less liable to disease.
8. He has more sense and docility.

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The drain upon the servicable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of living stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity; the next to this the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of government agents has cleared the country of low-priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horse breeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices.

Four things come not back: the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

## Masonic.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 2, R. A. A. M.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermilion Streets. C. W. NASH, H. P. CHARLES FREDERICK, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W. M. C. P. FELLER, Secretary.

MT. MORIAL LODGE, No. 35, A. F. and A. M.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at their hall, corner between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. HARNUM, W. M. J. P. NEWTON, Secretary.

## I. O. O. F.

VERMILION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermilion Streets. F. M. CHOSBY, N. G. J. OATES, Recording Secretary.

## Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.  
POLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

## THORNE'S BANK.

Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.  
Special attention given to collections.  
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. J. L. THORNE, Banker. 43-44

## Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 18-19

C. W. NASH.  
NASH & HUBBARDSTON.  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,  
Attorney-at-Law. Office next to Pringle's hardware store, Hastings, Minn. June 30, 1863. 12-14

A. M. HAYES, O. T. HAYES.  
Attorneys at Law, Vermilion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

R. SMITH.  
SMITH & MONTGOMERY.  
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-42

J. O. CLAUDETTE.  
OLAGETT & CROSBY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounty and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers. Hastings, Dec. 1, 1862. 34-35

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,  
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorne's, North & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,  
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,  
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley streets, near of Nash & Hubbardston's law office. Hastings, June 20, 1863. 12-14

C. C. BRIGHT.  
BRIGHT & NICHOLS,  
Homoeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Living Store. 40-41

Printing.

IRVING TODD,  
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,  
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co. Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,  
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,  
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermilion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

P. B. COOK,  
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Bales, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice. Jan. 1, 1864. 28-29

GROFF & BAILEY,  
Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank), St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property. 17-18

J. B. VANDERWERKER,  
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past patronage, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

A WANT IN HASTINGS SUPPLIED.

An exclusive BOOT and SHOE STORE, opposite Tremont House, has just been opened by

J. SKELTON,  
with an immense stock, comprising a large assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MISS'S do do  
BOY'S do do  
MEN'S do do

FARMER'S PRAIRIE BOOTS.

Men, Women, and Miss's

RUBBERS,  
Buffalo and other Overshoes,  
Etc., Etc.

All good CUSTOM-MADE and cheap for cash.

ALSO AT WHOLESALE.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-41

## DRY GOODS &amp; GROCERIES.

## THE NEW STORE.

## DRAPER &amp; BALLARD,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS,  
SALT,  
NAILS, GLASS,  
READY MADE CLOTHING,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FARMING TOOLS, &c.,

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour.

The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.

May 1, 1863 DRAPER & BALLARD 31-41

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARK WILLSON,

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

CROCKERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS,

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m

1864 SPRING 1864

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

## BATCHELDER'S COLUMN.

Fall Goods. Winter Goods.

BATCHELDER'S,  
HASTINGS.FRESH STOCK  
OF  
ALL KINDS.

[N. B. We have spent some months in the Eastern markets, taking great pains to secure the best qualities and styles. And having bought two large stocks (for Fairbault and Hastings) before the late advance, have secured them at the lowest prices. We have also procured contracts for freight at about half the usual rates. These advantages enable us to offer our new goods at about Eastern prices.]

Men's double-soled Boots, \$3 00  
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, 1 25  
Balmoral Boots, 1 40  
Good all wool Cassimeres, 1 25  
Heavy Wool Long Shawls, 1 50  
Men's Fur Caps, 1 50  
Good warm Overcoats, 6 00

We sell only for Ready Pay.  
Each article is plainly marked in figures its lowest and only price.  
All goods sold by us are warranted as represented.

We have secured the services of attentive clerks, who will always deem it a pleasure to display their goods whether customers purchase or not.

## CALL AND EXAMINE,

BATCHELDER'S,  
North & Carl's Old Stand, Hastings.

## STAPLE DRY GOODS,

## BATCHELDER'S.

Sheetings, Shirtings,  
Denims, Stripes,  
Cottons, Ticks,  
Cassimeres, Sattinettes,  
Jeans, Doestrins,  
Broadcloths, Cloakings,  
Flannels, Linseys,  
Prints, Delaines,  
Broche Velours,  
Alpacas, Merinos,  
Thibets, Platts,  
Silks, Worstedes,  
Linen, Woollens,  
Trimnings, Notions,  
Hoods, Nubias,  
Sontags, Shawls,  
Skirts, Yarns,  
Hose, Gloves,  
Blankets, Table  
Covers, Diaper,  
Velets, Crash,  
Fancy Articles,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES.  
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN.  
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR BOYS.  
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.  
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR INFANTS.  
From the finest Gaiters to the heaviest thick Boots, CUSTOM-MADE, and WARRANTED.

## WINTER CLOTHING.

OVER COATS, UNDER COATS,  
SACK COATS, FROCK COATS,  
LONG COATS, SHORT COATS,  
WOOLEN COATS, COTTON COATS,  
COARSE COATS, FINE COATS,  
HEAVY COATS, LIGHT COATS,  
MEN'S COATS, BOY'S COATS.

ALL SORTS OF PANTS.  
ALL SORTS OF VESTS.  
ALL SORTS OF SHIRTS.  
ALL SORTS OF DRAWERS.

Under Clothing for Everybody at  
**BATCHELDER'S.**

## MITTENS AND GLOVES.

Buckskin, Patna,  
Kid, Woolen,  
Cotton, Silk,  
Cashmere, Otter,

Beaver, Nutria,  
Seal, Sheep,  
and Dog-Skin.

## MITTENS AND GLOVES.

Lined and unlined, large and small, at  
**BATCHELDER'S.**

## HATS AND CAPS,

In great variety.  
Fur, Cloth, Wool, Felt, Fine Otter and  
Beaver at

## BATCHELDER'S.

## HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's,  
Woolen, Cotton, and Fluey Lined,  
Worsted, Cashmere, Merino,  
Colored and White.

## ROSE.

Gent's home-made WOOL SOCKS,  
Gent's worsted, cotton, and cashmere  
half hose, at

## BATCHELDER'S.

## CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

## BATCHELDER'S.

## HARDWARE.

Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Corlidge,  
Tools, Nails and Glass, Powder and  
Shot, House Trimmings, Shovels  
and Hoes, Spades and Forks,  
Chains and Traps, Axes,  
Butte and Saws,  
Etc., Etc., at

## BATCHELDER'S.

## GROCERIES.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Salt, Syrup, Spices,  
Fruits, Fish, Soap, Candles, Oil, Soda,  
Saleratus, Tobacco, Starch, Wooden Ware,  
etc., cheap for Cash, at

## BATCHELDER'S.

Hastings, Oct. 6, 1863. 26-1f

## THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at  
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Single copy one year \$2 50  
Five copies, to one address, 1 00  
Ten " " " 2 00  
Twenty " " " 4 00  
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## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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| 1 " 31 weeks    | 16 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 305 00 |
| 1 " 32 weeks    | 16 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 315 00 |
| 1 " 33 weeks    | 17 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 325 00 |
| 1 " 34 weeks    | 17 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 335 00 |
| 1 " 35 weeks    | 18 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 345 00 |
| 1 " 36 weeks    | 18 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 355 00 |
| 1 " 37 weeks    | 19 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 365 00 |
| 1 " 38 weeks    | 19 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 375 00 |
| 1 " 39 weeks    | 20 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 385 00 |
| 1 " 40 weeks    | 20 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 395 00 |
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| 1 " 42 weeks    | 21 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 415 00 |
| 1 " 43 weeks    | 22 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 425 00 |
| 1 " 44 weeks    | 22 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 435 00 |
| 1 " 45 weeks    | 23 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 445 00 |
| 1 " 46 weeks    | 23 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 455 00 |
| 1 " 47 weeks    | 24 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 465 00 |
| 1 " 48 weeks    | 24 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 475 00 |
| 1 " 49 weeks    | 25 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 485 00 |
| 1 " 50 weeks    | 25 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 495 00 |
| 1 " 51 weeks    | 26 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 505 00 |
| 1 " 52 weeks    | 26 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 515 00 |
| 1 " 53 weeks    | 27 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 525 00 |
| 1 " 54 weeks    | 27 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 535 00 |
| 1 " 55 weeks    | 28 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 545 00 |
| 1 " 56 weeks    | 28 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 555 00 |
| 1 " 57 weeks    | 29 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 565 00 |
| 1 " 58 weeks    | 29 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 575 00 |
| 1 " 59 weeks    | 30 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 585 00 |
| 1 " 60 weeks    | 30 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 595 00 |
| 1 " 61 weeks    | 31 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 605 00 |
| 1 " 62 weeks    | 31 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 615 00 |
| 1 " 63 weeks    | 32 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 625 00 |
| 1 " 64 weeks    | 32 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 635 00 |
| 1 " 65 weeks    | 33 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 645 00 |
| 1 " 66 weeks    | 33 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 655 00 |
| 1 " 67 weeks    | 34 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 665 00 |
| 1 " 68 weeks    | 34 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 675 00 |
| 1 " 69 weeks    | 35 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 685 00 |
| 1 " 70 weeks    | 35 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 695 00 |
| 1 " 71 weeks    | 36 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 705 00 |
| 1 " 72 weeks    | 36 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 715 00 |
| 1 " 73 weeks    | 37 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 725 00 |
| 1 " 74 weeks    | 37 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 735 00 |
| 1 " 75 weeks    | 38 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 745 00 |
| 1 " 76 weeks    | 38 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 755 00 |
| 1 " 77 weeks    | 39 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 765 00 |
| 1 " 78 weeks    | 39 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 775 00 |
| 1 " 79 weeks    | 40 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 785 00 |
| 1 " 80 weeks    | 40 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 795 00 |
| 1 " 81 weeks    | 41 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 805 00 |
| 1 " 82 weeks    | 41 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 815 00 |
| 1 " 83 weeks    | 42 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 825 00 |
| 1 " 84 weeks    | 42 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 835 00 |
| 1 " 85 weeks    | 43 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 845 00 |
| 1 " 86 weeks    | 43 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 855 00 |
| 1 " 87 weeks    | 44 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 865 00 |
| 1 " 88 weeks    | 44 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 875 00 |
| 1 " 89 weeks    | 45 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 885 00 |
| 1 " 90 weeks    | 45 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 895 00 |
| 1 " 91 weeks    | 46 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 905 00 |
| 1 " 92 weeks    | 46 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 915 00 |
| 1 " 93 weeks    | 47 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 925 00 |
| 1 " 94 weeks    | 47 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 935 00 |
| 1 " 95 weeks    | 48 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 945 00 |
| 1 " 96 weeks    | 48 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 955 00 |
| 1 " 97 weeks    | 49 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 965 00 |
| 1 " 98 weeks    | 49 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 975 00 |
| 1 " 99 weeks    | 50 00  | 1 " 1 year         | 985 00 |
| 1 " 100 weeks   | 50 50  | 1 " 1 year         | 995 00 |

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible.

Special notice is given that for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## The Marriage Fee.

Six dollars to printer and priest,  
No sensible man could refuse;  
Five dollars to render him blest  
And one to publish the news.

## A Yankee and his Chickens.

One of our peculiar slab-sided, gaunt Yankees, lately emigrated and settled down in the West. He was the very picture of a lean man, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors willingly lent him a hand. After he had got everything fixed to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no chickens, and he was powerful fond of sucking raw eggs. He was too honest to steal them, and too mean to buy them. At last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor, and thus accosted him: "Wal, I reckon you hain't got an old hen nor nothin' you'd lend me for a few weeks, have you, neighbor?" "I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the old gentleman, picking out the very finest in the coop. The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens. The Yankee was again puzzled; he could return the hen, but how was he to return the eggs? Another idea—and who ever saw a live Yankee without one? he would keep the hen until she had laid a dozen eggs. This he did, and then returned the hen and eggs to their respective owners, remarking, as he did so: "Wal, I reckon I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as ever you laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, neither."

At the ladies' fair recently held in Columbus, Ohio, a pretty Indiana girl was observed exerting her persuasive powers to the utmost tension, trying to induce a certain military gent, who ranks as a captain, to buy a bead basket, or some other ornament she had in her possession. As the gallant captain had been gorged an unlimited number of times during the evening, he didn't see it; but, thinking to startle the maiden said, jokingly, "Don't want to buy your trinkets, but I'll give you five dollars for a kiss." The maiden reflected a moment. She was laboring in a noble cause for the soldiers' good, surely in such a case there's no harm; so, in a twinkling of the eye, she said, "Done, sir!" and, as he expressed it, she gave him a whopper, right on his cheek. Military drew back, abashed. The crowd saw it and laughed. There was but one way of escape, he pulled out his somewhat depleted wallet and forked over a "V." He then rushed frantically up stairs and drowned his sorrows in a flowing bowl of oyster soup. The maiden, in the meantime, maintained her accustomed tranquillity, and yet survives, a fitting monument to woman's patriotic spirit.

Josh Billings, the philanthropist, begs leave to state:

"That onions are good for a bad breath."

"That Rockaway claims are a good opening for cunny yung man."

"That ships are called she because they always keep a man on the lookout."

"That 'turning water into wine' is a miracle, in these days worth at least three hundred per cent."

"That boys aint apt to turn out well who don't get up till 10 o'clock in the morning."

"That if a man is agoing to make a business of serving the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures up onions as well as when he hollers glory hallelujah."

"That wisdom aint nothing more than edikated cunning."

A wise father once endeavored to teach his son the nature of an inference.

"Thus, for example," said he, "when we read that the deluge covered the whole earth, the inference is, that the inhabitants thereof were all drowned. Now, Nansman the Syrian was commanded to wash seven times in the Jordan—what inference would we draw from that?" "That he must have been very dirty!" was the reply.

"What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces," said the captain to Gussie the other day, up at the Normal.

Gussie cogitated a minute, and then answered:

"Because men have something better to kiss and women haven't."

The captain saw it immediately.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

## BRICK DRUG STORE,

## R. J. MARVIN,

Dealer in

## DRUGS, MEDICINES,

## CHEMICALS, ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

## PAINTS, OILS,

## COLORS, GLASS, AND PAINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

Also a large stock of

## Kerosene Goods,

Lamps, Chimneys, Oil, Etc., of the best quality, and at low prices. A prime lot of

## CIGARS.

Bought cheap and will be sold the same.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than blowing.

October 27, 1863. 29-1f

## HARDWARE.

## ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

## Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and Get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

## HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas'.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas'.

## HARDWARE.

If you want stores and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, auger bits, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

## HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-1f

## HARDWARE.

## M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

## HARDWARE, TINWARE,

## STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota.

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

## Iron, Nails,

## Tinware, Glass,

## Sash, And Putty,

Also the best stock of

## CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

## STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-1f

## H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

## STOVES AND TINWARE,

## Mechanics' Tools,

## Building Materials,

## THE CONSERVER.

## EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTON.

## Correspondence.

MADISON, Dec. 23, 1893.

T. F. Thickston, Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3d inst., has remained unanswered because the preparation of my annual report has occupied all my time.

The action of your legislature in the management of your educational interests had inspired me with hope for the future of your young state. It was, therefore, with deep regret that I witnessed the action of that body with reference to the superintendency of schools.

Congress has given your state noble grants for the maintenance of public schools and for university purposes. It is well that these funds be sacredly cared for. Experience has demonstrated the truth of the assertion "that liberal appropriations and legislative enactments cannot of themselves impart to any system that vitality essential to success." An enlightened public opinion is absolutely essential to ultimate and permanent success. This public opinion is not a creature of impulse. It is the result of education. The intellect must be trained to perceive the claims of any cause before us, that the heart may feel these claims. Hence in the establishment of any system much preparatory work needs to be done. Especially is this true in the establishment of a school system, which affects more interests than any other which touches us at more points than any other. The individual, the social, the political, the moral interests of our children are most intimately connected with the cause of popular education. It is a cause, too, in which the state has a vital interest. Her security and her perpetuity rests upon the intelligence, refinement and virtue of her people—not alone the wealthy, who can procure for themselves the privileges of school—but the toiling thousands, who make up the bulk of the voting, and so far controlling people. These thousands must look to the state for that education which shall fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens. Economy demands the establishment of a system of free schools. Without system money is wasted and effort paralyzed. To secure system some molding, directing, controlling agency is essential. This agency must be devoted solely to this one work. Its importance, forbids that it be made subordinate to any other.

A few of the states, upon the adoption of a free school system, gave the superintendency into the hands of an officer who was principally occupied with other business, often entirely at variance with school work, and demanding an order of talent ill adapted to the furtherance of the cause of popular education. Of course the care of the school system was secondary importance, and was attended to only when inclination or convenience dictated. Such superintendency gave no vitality to the system. Local officers did the best they could, but there was no head to direct, or to secure uniformity in their action, or to give force to the measures adopted by them. The whole school system was but an aggregation of distinct and often inharmonious agencies. A few years have shown to such states the utter worthlessness of such subordination of school interests, and to-day there is not a state that prides itself upon a liberal free school system that has not placed that system under charge of an officer specially charged with its care, (unless your own Minnesota be an exception.) If I mistake not, New York was the last of the free states to assign the care of schools to a separate department of the state government.

Some supervisory officer seems specially needed, when the system is yet in its infancy in any state. Once established the local agencies may carry on the work with more or less success, but ultimate success demands that a firm and secure foundation be laid. The experience of every state fully sustains the demands of reason, that the wisest counsel should be sought in inaugurating a school system, and that some one person should be charged with this specific work—a person selected not because of his fitness to manage the executive, the judicial, or the pecuniary interests of the state, but because of his fitness to take charge of the educational interests.

The best talent should be sought. It would be strange indeed, if you have not persons in your own state as well qualified for the post as any that can be found in other states.

I have been compelled to write very hastily that I might answer your wishes as to time.

With sincere respect, I am, sir, yours

J. L. PICKARD.

OFFICE WIS. JOUR. EDUCATION, MADISON, Dec. 23, 1893.

Prof. T. F. Thickston, Dear Sir:

By your November issue I see that in Minnesota you are endeavoring, as well as we in Wisconsin, to improve your public school system, and this especially by restoring the independent existence of a state superintendency of schools, by creating the office of "a local superintendent of public instruction for each judicial district," and by the continuance and extension of your normal school system. Trusting that the friends of education among you may be successful in procuring the necessary legislation to accomplish these beneficent results, I feel an interest in your success, not only for the sake of your own young and noble state, but because your example may have a good effect upon us.

Permit me, therefore, to express my interest a little more at length by advertising briefly to each of the above measures, as they form the subjects of resolutions passed at the last meeting of your state teachers' association.

The establishment of a department of public instruction, under a proper chief officer, and separate from the civil offices of the state, may be regarded as the settled policy of the educational world. The interests of education are justly regarded as of too important a character to be made an appendage of the office of some civil officer, occupying another position. Hence in the great states of New York and Pennsylvania, where this policy once prevailed, a separation was made some years ago, and the distinct office of state superintendent created.

I cannot well divine, therefore, why a different policy has been pursued in your state. If the motive was economy, in a time of increased public burdens, the economy would seem to be misplaced; for "no expenditure is of itself more productive as regards the public revenue than that incurred in public instruction;"—and the cause of education, and thereby of public wealth and public morals, cannot but suffer if so vital a want as an efficient, responsible, active, and experienced head to the public schools of a state is left unprovided. I have not the least doubt, therefore, that your state will soon retract her backward steps in this matter, and I shall rejoice to hear that an energetic, whole-souled, christian man, who is also an experienced educator, and a man of far-seeing, comprehensive views, is placed in charge of your system of public schools. You cannot afford to lose a single year in accomplishing this result.

By all honorable means, therefore, induce your legislature to revise their work, and then get the "right man" into the place and keep him there. Whether born east or west, whether an old settler or a new settler, is of little moment, so that he be competent and well fitted for the duties of the position.

I find that I must refrain at this time from saying more than a word about the other two measures referred to; but I feel a deep interest in your plan of creating superintendents for each judicial district. Our state teachers association passed a resolution last summer in favor of a similar measure as you will see by the report of their proceedings; and the resolution contained the idea with that of a co-extensive system of normal schools. Hence the resolution also designated the districts proposed to be created as normal districts; and it was further proposed that the superintendents of those districts should constitute with the state superintendent a state board of education, that board to have, as in Iowa, a certain limited legislative power in educational matters. Such a system, with a series of normal schools, would prove most beneficial, I think, to any state which should adopt it.

Trusting that the efforts of yourself and your co-workers in the field of public education may be successful, I remain yours,

J. B. PRATT.

It will gratify the friends of schools that so many papers in the state are advocating a good school system with a state superintendent at its head. We hope there are still more that have a word to say on these subjects. Delay not. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

C. W. ROBACK, compendiar of Stouach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and Swedish Remedies and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 55, 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O. 32-1f

ESTRAY—TAKEN UP BY THE SUB- scriber, on or about Dec. 14th, 1893, one OX, all red with star in forehead, about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

H. D. COUNTRYMAN.

Nighting, Jan. 1, 1894. 32-2f

## MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT &amp; RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

| Bankable Funds.                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| New England,                         | Bank State of Indiana. |
| New York,                            | Bank of New York.      |
| New Jersey,                          | Bank of New Jersey.    |
| Ohio,                                | Bank of Ohio.          |
| Canada,                              | Bank of Canada.        |
| Pittsburg,                           | Bank of Pittsburg.     |
| Exchange.                            |                        |
| New York, Philadelphia, Boston, par. | 1/4 premium            |
| Chicago and Milwaukee,               | 1/4 premium            |
| Gold,                                | 45 55                  |
| Silver (large),                      | 45 55                  |
| U. S. Demand Notes,                  | 45 55                  |
| Canada,                              | 45 55                  |

## RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. DATCHER.

| HASTINGS, Jan. 12, 1894 |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| WHEAT, per bushel,      | \$2.00 |
| CORN, do,               | 1.00   |
| OATS, do,               | .75    |
| RYE, do,                | .80    |
| BARLEY, do,             | .90    |
| BEANS, do,              | 2.50   |
| PEAS, do,               | 2.00   |
| CRANBERRIES, do,        | 6.00   |
| HAY, per ton,           | 8.00   |
| WOOD, per cord,         | 4.00   |
| SALT, per bushel,       | 1.00   |
| BUTTER, per lb,         | 15.00  |
| CHEESE, per lb,         | 12.00  |
| EGGS, per doz,          | 1.00   |
| MEAT, per lb,           | 10.00  |
| SOAP, per box,          | 1.00   |
| SHOES, per pair,        | 1.00   |
| COFFEE, per lb,         | 1.00   |
| TEA, per lb,            | 1.00   |
| SPICES, per lb,         | 1.00   |
| FRUITS, per lb,         | 1.00   |
| VEGETABLES, per lb,     | 1.00   |
| GRANES, per gal,        | 1.00   |
| COFFEE, do Rio,         | 45 55  |

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, at less than cost. Enquire at this office.

[Communicated.]

**Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.**—Card to Consumptives.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *cure* cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending this prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceived to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it costs them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
Williamsburg, Kings Co.,  
N. Y.

## BANK OF THOMPSON BROS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1893.

U. S. 5-20'S.

The secretary of the treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at par, and until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned general subscription agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the loan authorized is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed, and paid into the treasury, mostly from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by national banking associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the secretary of the treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports and internal revenues, and in the issue of the interest bearing legal tender treasury notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of national banking associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seven-thirty" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent loan, the interest and principal payable in coin, this yielding over nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The government requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin; these duties for a long time past amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the treasury, at a distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the bonds may run for 20 years yet, the government has a right to pay them off in gold at par, at any time after five years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have coupon bonds, which are payable by note, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, or registered bonds of same denominations, and, in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of trust-moneys the registered bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by states, cities, towns, or counties, and the government tax on them is only one and a half per cent on the amount of income, when the income is over a million of dollars. Six hundred dollars per annum: all other investments, such as income from mortgages, railroad stock and bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a delay in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great, but as interest commences from the first day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and subscription is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOK, Subscription Agent,  
THOMPSON BROS., Sub Agents, St. Paul.  
83-2m

## GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre &amp; Holmes.)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS.

Provisions

Groceries and

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Hastings, Nov. 3, 1893. D. E. EYRE. 30-1f

W. D. FRENCH,

Wholesale &amp; Retail

GROCER,

Union Block, Hastings, Minn.

Having removed to the large new store two doors west of his old stand, will keep constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK,

Which will be offered at

Wholesale or Retail,

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices for Cash.

Merchants, Farmers, and other purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

Sept. 15, 1893. W. D. FRENCH. 22-1f

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER &amp; BALLARD,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store.

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

NAILS, GLASS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FARMING TOOLS, &amp;c.,

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HANCOCK to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour

The celebrated Moline Flour for sale.

May 1, 1893 DRAPER &amp; BALLARD. 3-1f

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAP-

pers, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. LIVING TODD.

Sept. 22, 1893.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of O. L. Noble &amp; Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

O. L. NOBLE.

ERASTUS COV.

Hastings, Dec. 14, 1893.

The subscriber will continue the milling business at the stone mill.

30-1m ERASTUS COV.

## AMERICAN COFFEE SEED.

Walker &amp; Co.

Have procured the Central American Coffee Seed, which is well adapted to the Western States. It will cost but 3 cents per pound to raise it. We have raised it for three years with good success, and are now able to supply the public with the seed. Every farmer should raise his own coffee.

Price.—One paper 25 cents, three papers 50 cents, seven papers \$1. Any person sending \$2 or more will receive one paper extra for each dollar. All packages sent free of postage on receipt of the money. Address

M. T. RICH,

Red Wing, Minn.

\*.\* Editors giving the above two or three insertions, including this notice, will receive ten papers on sending marked copy to M. T. Rich, Red Wing, Minn. 32-2m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale.

THEODORE GARDNER.

Hastings, Oct. 12, 1893.

## HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in Smoking and Chewing

Tobacco and Snuff.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-1f

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION.—WE

are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money, pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Notions to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

20-1f H. E. BAKER &amp; CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

## NEW ENGLAND HOTEL RE-OPENED.

CHAS. DAMEREL,

Having leased the above property, has thoroughly cleaned and refurnished the above old established hotel at Hastings, and is ready to do all in his power to conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the traveling community, and solicits a share of public patronage.

In connection with the hotel I keep a livery and stable and feel confident I can please the majority with pleasant driving horses and steady and obliging drivers.

Feeding done at fair prices. Please call and see me at New England House.

CHAS. DAMEREL, Proprietor.

Hastings, Aug. 10, 1893. 18-6m

## WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Office 201 William-st., New York.

George Wilkes, Ed. and Pro.

Four Dollars a Year in Advance.

To Clubs—5 Copies, \$17 00

30 00

No subscriptions received for less than three months.

Rates of Advertising.

15 cts per line each single insertion.

48 " " " One month.

\$1 25 " " Three months.

\$2 00 " " Six months.

Singular Tousey, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York, general wholesale agents for supplying dealers. T. R. Caldwell, agent for Philadelphia.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and retain 20 per cent for their trouble. This percentage is, however, not to be deducted from club rates.

## WINONA AND HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRIT MONUMENTS,

SKILLION MONUMENTS,

FURNITURE MARBLE, &amp;c.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will be well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere.

C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop opposite the court-house, Winona, and on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-4f

## UNIVERSAL

Clothes Wringer.

WARRANTED:

WITH

COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer, \$10 00

No. 2, Medium, 7 00

No. 3, Small, 5 50

No. 4, Large Hotel, 14 00

No. 18, Medium Laundry, 18 00

No. 22, Large, 30 00

Nos. 2, 3 and 3 have cog wheels, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the American Agriculturist, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cog wheels, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer free of expense.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING,

62-3m 247 Broadway, New York.

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GARDNER &amp; MELOY

Offer to the Farmers the following Implements, to-wit:

JOHN H. MANN'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with Wood's Self-Raker, superior to all self-raking machines in use.

HALL'S BROAD-CAST GRAIN SOWER, with Cultivators attached.

## PLOWS. PLOWS.

Collins' Cast Steel Plows, "Cast."

Hurst &amp; Bradley's Plows.

Grand Tour Plows.

Winona Plows.

Dixon Plows.

## STRAW CUTTERS.

of various patterns.

Root Cutters,

Lard and Wine Presses,

Sugar Evaporators,

Sugar Mills,

Corn Shellers,

Clothes Dryers,

Clothes Wringers,

Fanning Mills,

Wire Tooth Horse Rakes,

Wood Tooth Horse Rakes,

## MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jan 26, 1864